

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE  
ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

GUIDES TO OFFICIAL SOURCES

No. 2

CENSUS REPORTS OF  
GREAT BRITAIN  
1801-1931

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
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### *Terms of Reference*

To survey and advise upon research work in Government Departments, and in particular (a) to bring to the notice of Departments the potential value for research purposes of the material which they collect and to suggest new methods and areas of collection; (b) to advise on how there could be made available to research workers information gathered for their own purposes by the Departments which has potential value as material for research.

The essential picture of the sort of people we are is built up from two main sources, the periodic Census of population, which gives a national snapshot at a particular moment of time, and the regular flow of statistical information based on statutory registration of births, marriages and deaths. This booklet deals with the first of these sources, the Census.

A Census of the people in Great Britain was taken regularly every ten years from 1801 to 1931. The aim of the booklet, the second of the Committee's *Guides to Official Sources*, is to give a brief account for research workers and others of the development of the Census and of the wide range of information and analyses published in the long series of official Reports. Chapter V is of special interest and shows the gradual elaboration and refinement, partly by the method of trial and error, of the various social measurements concerned. There was no Census between 1931 and 1951, but a count of the population by sex and age and marital condition was a by-product of the national registration of September 1939 which was carried out mainly for other purposes.

The Committee is much indebted to the author of this publication, Mr. L. M. Feery of the General Register Office and to Miss M. S. Stickland and Mr. I. Hutchinson who helped in its preparation.

A later booklet or booklets in the series of *Guides* will deal with research material in the Board of Trade.

GEORGE NORTH  
Chairman of the Committee

Somerset House,  
May, 1951.

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## I. Introduction

**Parliament and the Census.** The first proposal to Parliament that the people should be enumerated is to the credit of Mr. Thomas Potter, member for St. Germans in Cornwall, who, on the 30th March, 1753, brought in a Bill "for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of people, and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths, and also of the total number of the poor receiving alms from every Parish and Extra-parochial Place in Great Britain".

The Bill met with violent opposition. It was said not only that the proposed enumeration would be costly and impracticable, but that it might even be used as a basis for new taxation and for conscription. Mr. Thornton, member for the City of York, did not believe

"that there was any set of men, or, indeed, any individual of the human species so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard. . . . I hold this project to be totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty. . . . The new Bill will direct the imposition of new taxes, and, indeed, the addition of a very few words will make it the most effectual engine of rapacity and oppression that was ever used against an injured people. . . . Moreover, an annual register of our people will acquaint our enemies abroad with our weakness".

With Government support, however, the Bill passed through all stages in the Commons by large majorities. After the second reading in the Lords on 22nd May, 1753 the Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole House to be convened "on this Day Month". The session ended before that day and the Bill accordingly lapsed.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century fear that measurements of the population might reveal weaknesses, particularly an inability to mobilise adequate military forces, gave place to fear lest the population was increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence. The work of Malthus on the relations of population and subsistence, of which the first edition was published anonymously in 1798, was very relevant to the problems of a period when great dearth prevailed in the country and Parliament was largely occupied in discussing "the present high price of provisions".

In these changed circumstances a second Bill "for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof", introduced on 20th November, 1800 by Mr. Abbot, member for Helston, Cornwall, passed through all its stages without opposition and received Royal Assent on December 31st of the same year.

The precedent set by the Population Act of 1800 was followed regularly at intervals of ten years up to 1910, successive decennial Censuses being governed by separate enactments. In the Census Act of 1920 Parliament made provision for future enumerations as well as for that due to be taken in 1921. It enacted that,

"it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council from time to time to direct that a Census shall be taken for Great Britain or for any part of Great Britain, and any Order under this section may prescribe—

- (a) the date on which the Census is to be taken; and
- (b) the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns for the purpose of the Census are to be made; and
- (c) the particulars to be stated in the returns:

Provided that—

- (i) an Order shall not be made under this section so as to require a Census to be taken in any part of Great Britain in any year unless at the commencement of that year at least five years have elapsed since the commencement of the year in which a census was last taken in that part of Great Britain; and
- (ii) no particulars shall be required to be stated other than particulars with respect to such matters as are mentioned in the Schedule to this Act."

LIST OF CENSUS DATES 1801-1931  
AND REFERENCES TO RELEVANT ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Census		Act of Parliament	
Year	Day	Scope	Reference and Date
1801	Monday, 10th March	Great Britain	... 41 Geo. III. c. 15, 31 December, 1800.
1811	Monday, 27th May ...	Great Britain	... 51 Geo. III. c. 6, 22 March, 1811.
1821	Monday, 28th May ...	Great Britain	... 1 Geo. IV. c. 94, 24 July, 1820.
1831	Monday, 30th May ...	Great Britain	... 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Gul. IV. c. 30, 23 June, 1830.
1841	Sunday, 6th June ...	Great Britain	... 3 & 4 Vict. c. 99, 10 August, 1840. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 7, 6 April, 1841.
1851	Sunday, 30th March	Great Britain	... 13 & 14 Vict. c. 53, 5 August, 1850.
1861	Sunday, 7th April ...	England and Wales Scotland ...	23 & 24 Vict. c. 61, 6 August, 1860. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 98, 20 August, 1860.
1871	Sunday, 2nd April ...	England and Wales Scotland ...	33 & 34 Vict. c. 107, 10 August, 1870. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 108, 10 August, 1870.
1881	Sunday, 3rd April ...	England and Wales Scotland ...	43 & 44 Vict. c. 37, 7 September, 1880. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 38, 7 September, 1880.
1891	Sunday, 5th April ...	England and Wales Scotland ...	53 & 54 Vict. c. 61, 18 August, 1890. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 38, 14 August, 1890.
1901	Sunday, 31st March ...	Great Britain	... 63 Vict. c. 4, 27 March, 1900.
1911	Sunday, 2nd April ...	Great Britain	... 10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5. c. 27, 3 August, 1910.
1921	Sunday, 19th June* ...	Great Britain	} 10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 41, 16 August, 1920.
1931	Sunday, 26th April* ...		

\* Dates determined by the Census Orders in Council, see below.

In accordance with this new procedure, the Census Order, 1920, made on 21st December, 1920, directed the taking of the 1921 Census, and the Census Order, 1931, made on 12th February, 1931, (S.R. and O. 1931 No. 73) directed the taking of the 1931 Census.

References to these Acts are given above with a list of dates on which the Censuses were taken. The Schedule to the 1920 Act is shown on page 115.

**Questions and Schedules.** A summary statement of the information obtained at each occasion of the Census from 1801 to 1931 will be found on pages 4 and 5. It will be seen that in the main the scope of the enquiry at each Census has been the same throughout Great Britain and that, apart from enquiries into languages spoken by those enumerated in Scotland and Wales, the only significant variations between schedules used north and south of the Border have been in questions on education and housing.

The schedules and forms annexed to the Population Act of 1800 are reproduced in the Appendix (see pages 104-109), together with specimens of the householder's schedules used throughout Great Britain in 1851 and in Scotland in 1861. The forms used by enumerators in 1811, 1821 and 1831 followed the pattern of those issued for use in England and Wales in 1801. Specimens of householder's schedules, which were first used at the Census of 1841, will be found in the following Census Reports:

GREAT BRITAIN

1841 *Enumeration Abstract.* Preface, page V.  
1851 *Population Tables I:* Vol. I, p. cxxxvii.

ENGLAND AND WALES

1861 *General Report*, p. 75  
1871 *General Report*, p. 167  
1881 *General Report*, p. 117  
1891 *General Report*, p. 139  
1901 *General Report*, p. 321  
1911 *General Report*, p. 258  
1921 *General Report*, p. 203  
1931 *General Report*, p. 193

SCOTLAND

Not published.  
*Report*, Vol. I, p. lxii.  
*Report*, Vol. I, p. xxx  
*Report*, Vol. I, p. xxx.  
*Report*, Vol. I, p. xxxviii.  
*Report*, Vol. III, p. cxii.  
*Report*, Vol. II, p. lii.  
*Report*, Vol. II, p. liv.

Although this booklet does not deal with the Census taken on the 8th April, 1951, a copy of the Householder's Schedule used for that Census is included in the Appendix (p. 116).

**Census Reports.** The *Abstracts of Answers and Returns* ordered by Parliament to be printed after the first Census consisted entirely of tables compiled from information given on the forms completed by the enumerators. The *Abstracts* of the second and third Censuses were prefaced by preliminary observations in which changes in scope and in method were described, the results appraised and summary tables presented. As the scope of the Census widened the task of preparing the tables became more lengthy. The practice of publishing first results in advance of the more detailed Reports began in 1811 when populations enumerated at the Census of that year were shown in parallel columns with those of the first enumeration. The *Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831* contained (facing p. 12) the interesting coloured map of the Metropolis. A useful precedent, which has not always been followed, was set by the publication of an Index to the Names of Places at the end of the second volume of the *Enumeration Abstract* of 1831. The series of Reports on the Censuses taken in Scotland since 1861 have consistently followed the method adopted in 1851 when commentary and tables on particular aspects of enquiry were comprised in the same volume. With important exceptions, critical commentary on the results of each Census taken in England and Wales from 1861 has been given in the *General Report*. Notable exceptions include the Reports on the Census of 1911, each of which gave an historical account of the information obtained at previous censuses on the subject to which it related. The format of the Reports remained unchanged throughout the period under review except in the case of three

## QUESTIONS ASKED AT EACH OCCASION OF THE CENSUS, 1801-1931

X = England, Wales and Scotland

E = England

S = Scotland

W = Wales and Monmouthshire

		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	
1	Name and Surname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	To nearest quinquennial age-group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	In years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	In years and months <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Relationship to head of household	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Condition as to Marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Birthplace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Nationality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Occupations—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Personal Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Family Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Whether Employer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Working on own account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Unemployed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Industry—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Employer's Name	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Business	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Business Address	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Language spoken—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Gaelic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	Welsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Housing—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Houses inhabited—Number of families occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Houses being built	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Houses uninhabited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Number of rooms in household	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

27	Number of rooms with one or more windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Usual Residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	Place of Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	Education—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Separate Voluntary Enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	Attending school part or whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	Receiving regular instruction at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
34	Religion—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	Separate Voluntary enquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	Fertility—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	Children born alive, still living or died, of present marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
38	Duration of present marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39	Dependency—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
40	Number of children under 16 years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Orphanhood—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Father, Mother or both parents dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Infirmity—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Lunatic, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eligibility to medical benefit under National Health Insurance Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Number of baptisms, burials and marriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		EW							

(1) Length of residence also asked in Scotland. (2) Only required in cases of Scottish or Irish birth. (3) Only required if under 5 rooms.

volumes which were no doubt printed in octavo in order to distinguish them from the main series; they were *Religious Worship in England and Wales*, *Education in England and Wales* and *Religious Worship and Education in Scotland* in which the results of voluntary enquiries made in 1851 were published. A list of Census Reports, in which year of publication is noted, will be found below.

**Comparability in Census Statistics.** The compilers of successive Census reports have made every endeavour to give guidance on matters affecting the comparability of statistics with those previously published, at least on the occasion of the immediately preceding Census, on the same subject. It will be found that in many cases series of statistics, adjusted where necessary, have been given for considerable periods of time.

Difficulty in comparing the statistics of one Census with another have in the main been due to changes:

- (a) in the form in which information has been obtained;
- (b) in definition;
- (c) in classification; and
- (d) in the boundaries of areas to which they relate.

An example of the first is provided by the raising of the age limit in regard to questions on occupation. In the course of development the occupational classification has changed so considerably as to make it difficult to relate earlier and later figures relating to large sections of the occupied population. Boundary changes have been noted whenever possible in detail in the Reports, usually in the form of footnotes to the tables. The user of the Census Reports needs to bear these considerations in mind and to note that when compiling historical series of statistics there is often advantage in looking through later Reports before extracting data from the earlier ones.

#### LIST OF CENSUS REPORTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, 1801-1931

Reports	Year of Publication	Order Paper ( ) or Command [ ] No.
1801. GREAT BRITAIN		
<i>Abstracts of the Answers and Returns:</i> Enumeration, Part I England: Part II Scotland ... Parish Registers ... ... ... ... ...	1801, 1802 1801	(140, 9, 112) —
1811. GREAT BRITAIN		
<i>Comparative Statement of Population etc., Gt. Britain, 1801, 1811.</i>	1812	(12)
<i>Abstracts of the Answers and Returns:</i> Preliminary Observations ... ... ... ... Enumeration Abstract ... ... ... ... } Parish-Register Abstract ... ... ... ... }	1812	(316, 317)
1821. GREAT BRITAIN		
<i>Comparative Statement of Population etc., Gt. Britain, 1801, 1811, 1821.</i>	1822	(8)
<i>Abstracts of the Answers and Returns:</i> Preliminary Observations ... ... ... ... Enumeration Abstract ... ... ... ... } Parish-Register Abstract ... ... ... ... }	1822	(502)

Reports	Year of Publication	Order Paper ( ) or Command [ ] No.
1831. GREAT BRITAIN		
<i>Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831.</i>	1831	(348)
<i>Abstracts of the Answers and Returns:</i>		
<i>Enumeration.</i> Vols. I & II with Index to the Names of Places at the end of Vol. II.	1833	(149, Appendix to 612)
<i>Parish Registers</i> ... ... ... ...	1833	—
1841. GREAT BRITAIN		
<i>Statements on Population<sup>(1)</sup></i> ... ... ...	1841	(52)
<i>Abstracts of the Answers and Returns:</i>		
<i>Enumeration.</i> Part I England and Wales: Part II Scotland with Index to Names of Places at end of each Part.	1843	(496)
<i>Index to Names of Places, England and Wales</i> ...	1843	(511)
<i>Index to Names of Places, Scotland</i> ...	1843	(498, 506)
<i>Age.</i> Part I England and Wales: Part II Scotland ...	1843	(497)
<i>Occupations.</i> Part I England and Wales: Part II Scotland.	1844	(587-588)
<i>Parish Registers</i> ... ... ...	1845	—
<i>Introductory Remarks to the Census Abstracts</i> (Reprinted as a separate volume) ...	1844	—
1851. GREAT BRITAIN		
<i>Forms and Instructions for the use of persons employed in taking an account of the population of Gt. Britain.</i>	1851	[1339]
<i>Tables of Population and Houses</i> ... ... ...	1851	[1399]
<i>Population Tables I.</i> Vols. I & II. Numbers of Inhabitants.	1852	[1631, 1632]
<i>Population Tables II.</i> Vols. I & II. Ages, Civil Conditions, Occupations and Birthplaces.	1854	[1691, I-II]
<i>Index to Names of Places in the Population Tables</i> ...	1852	[1633]
<i>Religious Worship.</i> England and Wales ...	1853	[1690] -
<i>Education.</i> England and Wales ...	1854	[1692]
<i>Religious Worship and Education.</i> Scotland ...	1854	[1764]
1861. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Tables of Population and Houses</i> ... ... ...	1861	[2846]
<i>Reports:</i>		
<i>Population Tables.</i> Number and Distribution of the People (Vol. I).	1862	[3056]
<i>Population Tables.</i> Ages, Civil Condition, Occupations and Birthplaces (Vol. II).	1863	[3221]
<i>General Report</i> (Vol. III) ... ... ...	1863	[3221]
1861. SCOTLAND		
<i>Tables of Population, etc.</i> ... ... ...	1861	[2870]
<i>Population Tables and Report:</i>		
Vol. I. Population of various types of areas, Houses	1862	[3013]
Vol. II. Ages, Civil Condition, Occupations, Birthplaces.	1864	[3275]

(1) The full title is "Accounts of the Total Population 1841, of each county of Gt. Britain; distinguishing males and females and showing the rate per cent. increase or decrease in each county compared with population 1831; also the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited and building according to the Census, 1841; similar returns for Channel Islands, Isle of Man; also, comparative statements of the population and number of houses, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, for each county in Gt. Britain; also population of each city and Royal and Parliamentary Burgh in Scotland".

Reports	Year of Publication	Command No.
1871. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report and Tables of Population and Houses...</i>	1871	c. 381
<i>Population Tables:</i>		
Vol. I. Ancient Counties ... ... ...	1872	c. 676
Vol. II. Registration or Union Counties, with Index to Names of Places in Population Tables.	1872	c. 676-1
<i>Population Abstracts:</i>		
Vol. III. Ages, Civil Condition, Occupations and Birthplaces.	1873	c. 872
<i>General Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1873	c. 872-1
1871. SCOTLAND		
<i>Tables of Population, etc.</i> ... ... ...	1871	c. 380
<i>Population of Scotland with Report:</i>		
Vol. I. Population of various types of areas, Houses ...	1872	c. 592
Vol. II. Ages, Education, Civil Conditions, Birthplaces, Occupations.	1874	c. 841
1881. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1881	c. 2955
<i>Tables:</i>		
<i>Area, Houses and Population</i> in Ancient Counties (Vol. I).	1883	c. 3562
<i>Area, Houses and Population</i> in Registration Counties (Vol. II).	1883	c. 3563
<i>Ages, Marital Condition, Occupations and Birthplaces</i> (Vol. III).	1883	c. 3722
<i>Islands in the British Seas</i> (Vol. IV) ... ...	1883	c. 3643
<i>General Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1883	c. 3797
1881. SCOTLAND		
<i>Tables of Population, etc.</i> ... ... ...	1881	c. 2957
<i>Population of Scotland with Report:</i>		
Vol. I. Population of various types of areas, public institutions.	1882	c. 3320
Vol. II. Ages, Education, Civil Condition, Birthplaces, Occupations, General Index.	1883	c. 3657
1891. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1891	c. 6422
<i>Area, Housing and Population:</i>		
Administrative and Ancient Counties (Vol. I)... ...	1893	c. 6948
Registration Areas and Sanitary Districts (Vol. II) ...	1893	c. 6948-1
<i>Ages, Marital Condition, Occupations, Birthplaces and Infirmities</i> (Vol. III).	1893	c. 7058
<i>General Report</i> (Vol. IV) ... ... ... ...	1893	c. 7222
<i>Islands in the British Seas</i> ... ... ...	1893	c. 7133
<i>Index to Population Tables</i> ... ... ... ...	1893	c. 7216
1891. SCOTLAND		
<i>Tables of Population, etc.</i> ... ... ...	1891	c. 6390
<i>Population of Scotland with Report:</i>		
Vol. I. Report with Appendices, Population of various types of areas, Houses.	1892	c. 6755
Supplement to Vol. I ... ... ... ...	1893	c. 6936
Vol. II. Ages, Education, Civil Condition, Birthplaces, Occupations, Working Status, Indices.	1893	c. 6937, c. 7134

Reports	Year of Publication	Command No.
1901. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ... ...	1901	Cd. 616
<i>Series of County Parts</i> ... ... ... ... ...	1902-3	See Appendix
<i>Index to Population Tables</i> in the County volumes ...	1903	Cd. 1826
<i>Islands in the British Seas</i> ... ... ... ...	1903	Cd. 1473
<i>Summary Tables</i> ... ... ... ...	1903	Cd. 1523
<i>General Report</i> , with Appendices ... ... ... ...	1904	Cd. 2174
1901. SCOTLAND		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1901	Cd. 644
<i>Parliamentary Burghs, Counties, Population, etc., 1901 and 1891</i> ... ... ... ...	1902	Cd. 898
<i>Population of Scotland with Report:</i>		
Vol. I. Population of various types of areas, Houses ...	1902	Cd. 1257
Vol. II. Ages, Marital Condition, Education and Birthplaces ...	1903	Cd. 1481
Vol. III. Report, Occupations ... ... ...	1903	Cd. 1798
1911. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> <sup>(1)</sup> ... ... ... ...	1911	Cd. 5705
<i>Area, Families and Population:</i>		
Administrative Areas (Vol. I) ... ... ... ...	1912	Cd. 6258
Registration Areas (Vol. II) ... ... ... ...	1912	Cd. 6259
Parliamentary Areas (Vol. III) ... ... ... ...	1912	Cd. 6343
Ecclesiastical Areas (Vol. IV) ... ... ... ...	1912	Cd. 6360
<i>Index to Population Tables</i> Vols. I-IV (Vol. V) ...	1913	Cd. 6576
<i>Buildings of various kinds</i> (Vol. VI) ... ...	1913	Cd. 6577
<i>Ages and Condition as to Marriage</i> (Vol. VII) ...	1913	Cd. 6610
<i>Tenements</i> (Vol. VIII) ... ... ...	1913	Cd. 6910
<i>Birthplaces</i> (Vol. IX) ... ... ...	1913	Cd. 7017
<i>Occupations and Industries</i> , Parts I & II ...	1913-14	Cd. 7018, 7019
Appendix. Classification of Occupations and Rules adopted for such a Classification (Vol. X) ...	1915	Cd. 7660
<i>Infirmities</i> (Vol. XI) ... ... ...	1913	Cd. 7020
<i>Languages spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire</i> (Vol. XII) ...	1913	Cd. 6911
<i>Fertility of Marriage</i> , Parts I & II (Vol. XIII) ...	1917 & 1923	Cd. 8678
<i>Islands in the British Seas</i> ... ... ...	1913	Cd. 6922
<i>Summary Tables</i> ... ... ... ...	1915	Cd. 7929
<i>General Report</i> with Appendices ... ... ...	1917	Cd. 8491
1911. SCOTLAND		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1911	Cd. 5700
<i>Reports and Tables:</i>		
Vol. I. City and County Parts ... ... ...	1912	Cd. 6907 to Cd. 6907-XXXVI
Vol. II. Population, Ages and Conjugal Condition, Occupations, Birthplaces, Housing, Gaelic-speaking	1913	Cd. 6896
Vol. III. Occupations by birthplace, Nationalities, Infirmities, Fertility ... ... ...	1913	Cd. 9163
1921. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1921	Cmd. 1485
<i>Series of County Parts</i> ... ... ... ...	1923-4	—
<i>Workplaces in London and Five Home Counties</i> ...	1923	—

(<sup>1</sup>)This publication also included preliminary reports for Scotland, Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Reports	Year of Publication	Command No.
1921. ENGLAND AND WALES (contd.)		
<i>Workplaces</i> ... ... ... ... ... ...	1925	—
<i>Ecclesiastical Areas</i> ... ... ... ...	1924	—
<i>Classification of Occupations</i> ... ...	1924	—
<i>Occupation Tables</i> ... ... ... ...	1924	—
<i>Classification of Industries</i> ... ...	1924	—
<i>Industry Tables</i> ... ...	1925	—
<i>Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility</i> ...	1925	—
<i>Isle of Man</i> ... ...	1924	—
<i>Channel Islands</i> ... ...	1924	—
<i>Index to Names of Places</i> ...	1924	—
<i>General Tables</i> ... ...	1925	—
<i>General Report with Appendices</i> ...	1927	—
1921. SCOTLAND		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1921	Cmd. 1473
<i>Reports and Tables:</i>		
Vol. I. City and County Parts ...	1922-4	—
Vol. II. Population, Ages, Conjugal Condition, Orphanhood, Birthplaces, Gaelic-speaking, Housing	1923	—
Vol. III. Occupations and Industries ...	1924	—
Vol. IV. Dependent Children ...	1924	—
1931. ENGLAND AND WALES		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1931	—
<i>Series of County Parts, I and II</i> ... ...	1932-40	—
<i>Ecclesiastical Areas</i> ... ...	1933	—
<i>Classification of Occupations</i> ...	1934	—
<i>Occupation Tables</i> ...	1934	—
<i>Classification of Industries</i> ...	1934	—
<i>Industry Tables</i> ...	1934	—
<i>Housing</i> ...	1935	—
<i>Isle of Man</i> ...	1933	—
<i>Channel Islands</i> ...	1933	—
<i>General Tables</i> ...	1935	—
<i>General Report</i> ...	1950	—
1931. SCOTLAND		
<i>Preliminary Report</i> ... ... ... ...	1931	—
<i>Reports and Tables:</i>		
Vol. I. City and County Parts ...	1932	—
Vol. II. Population, Ages, Conjugal Conditions, Birthplaces, Gaelic-speaking and Housing...	1933	—
Vol. III. Occupations and Industries ...	1934	—

## II. The Census from 1801 to 1831

**The First Census, 1801.** The first Census of Great Britain had two objectives. The first was to ascertain the number of persons, families and houses and to obtain a broad indication of the occupations in which the people were engaged; the second was to get information which, in the absence of data from a previous enumeration, would enable some view to be formed on the question whether the population was increasing or decreasing. The Schedule attached to the Population Act of 1800 contained the following six questions:

1. How many Inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township or Place; by how many families are they occupied; and how many houses therein are Uninhabited?
2. How many persons (including children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your Parish, Township, or Place, at the time of taking this Account, distinguishing Males and Females, and exclusive of Men actually serving in His Majesty's Regular Forces or Militia, and exclusive of Seamen either in His Majesty's Service or belonging to Registered Vessels?
3. What number of Persons in your Parish, Township, or Place are chiefly employed in Agriculture; how many in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft; and how many are not occupied in any of the preceding Classes?
4. What was the number of Baptisms and Burials in your Parish, Township, or Place in the several Years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each subsequent year to the 31st December, 1800, distinguishing Males from Females?
5. What has been the number of Marriages in your Parish, Township, or Place in each Year, from the Year 1754 inclusive to the end of the Year 1800?
6. Are there any Matters which you think it necessary to remark in Explanation of your Answers to any of the preceding Questions?

In England and Wales responsibility for answering the first five questions was divided. The first three were addressed to those responsible for making the enumeration by house to house enquiry on the 10th March, 1801, or as soon as possible after that date, a duty placed upon Overseers of the Poor (an office established under the Poor Relief Act, 1601) or "other Substantial Householders". The fourth and fifth questions were addressed to the Clergy. No specific reference was made in the Act to the Clergy in Scotland, where all the questions were to be answered by the Schoolmaster "or other fit person or persons" appointed in each parish. The keeping of parish registers had been obligatory in the Church of England since 1538 when Thomas Cromwell had issued certain injunctions to the Clergy in his capacity as Henry the Eighth's Vicegerent for Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; the injunction to keep registers in proper order was repeated in the reigns of Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth. The Canons of the Church of England, which came into force in 1603, specified the manner in which entries were to be made. Inconvenience which had arisen from diverse practice in the registration of marriages was in great part overcome by the Marriage Act of 1753 (entitled *An Act for the better preventing of clandestine marriages*) which required every marriage to be registered and the entry to be attested and signed by the officiating Minister, the persons married and two or more witnesses. It was for this reason that the year 1754 was chosen as the earliest for which the number of marriages was required to be given by the Census Schedule. Neither the injunctions of Henry VIII and his successors nor the subsequent Canon Law extended to the Church of Scotland. The Marriage Act of 1753 did not apply to Scotland.

In view of the historical importance of the first Population Act, which prescribed in detail the manner in which its aim should be accomplished, it is of interest to refer to the procedure which it laid down for the taking

of the first Census—particularly as the method remained substantially the same in the accounts taken of the population in 1811, 1821 and 1831.

The King's Printer was instructed to send copies of the Act and Schedule to Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks, who were required to distribute them to the Justices of the Peace within their respective limits. In England and Wales they were also required to deliver, at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, a sufficient number of copies of the Schedule to High Constables or "other proper Officers" as would enable the latter to ensure that one copy was received by the Overseer of the Poor or other Substantial Householder and by the Rector, Vicar, Curate or other officiating Minister in each parish, township or place. In Scotland the Schedules were received by the Schoolmaster or other fit person appointed in each parish by the Sheriff Deputies or Stewart Deputies at a meeting of Justices held for that purpose.

All Census returns had to be made in a prescribed form. The forms given in the Schedule to the Act are reproduced on pages 105-109. Returns made by the enumerators had to be attested or affirmed before the Justices of the Peace on a day which they were authorised to fix between dates specified in the Act. In England and Wales the returns were then handed to the High Constables or "other proper Officers" to be endorsed and submitted, together with a complete list of the names of the enumerators, on or before the 8th May to the Clerks of the Peace or Town Clerks by whom they were to be sent to the Office of the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department not later than May the 15th. There they were to be "digested and reduced to Order by such Officer as such Secretary of State shall appoint for the Purpose". Returns compiled from the parish registers had to be forwarded by the Clergy to the Bishop of the Diocese, who was required to send them to his Archbishop. Their final destination was the Privy Council, which they were intended to reach by the 15th May. In Scotland the Justices of the Peace were required to forward the returns to the Home Office by the 10th November.

The rigid time-table set by the Act envisaged that abstracts of the returns would be laid before Parliament within six weeks of the date on which they were due to reach the Home Office.

In view of the magnitude of the task it is not surprising that the abstracts were not completed until much later. The preparation of the abstracts appears to have been assigned to John Rickman<sup>(1)</sup>, who signed the reports issued after the three Censuses which followed that of 1801. The abstracts in which the results of the first Census were reported<sup>(2)</sup> comprised an *Enumeration Abstract* in two parts and the *Parish Register Abstract*.

The first part of the *Enumeration Abstract* related to England and Wales and was ordered to be printed on 21st December, 1801; the second part, presenting the returns from Scotland, appeared on the 9th June, 1802. This *Abstract* consisted of a series of county tables showing for each parish, township and place classified in part one, under its appropriate hundred or similar division of the county, and in part two, under districts in some counties, the numbers returned under the following heads:

Houses	Inhabited
	By how many families occupied
	Uninhabited

<sup>(1)</sup> John Rickman appeared in the *Imperial Calendar* for 1814 as Secretary to the Speaker; in 1815 as Second Clerk Assistant in the House of Commons; and in 1822 as Clerk Assistant. A footnote on page 4 of the General Report on the 1901 Census contains a description of John Rickman given in a letter written by his friend Charles Lamb.

<sup>(2)</sup> Their full title was *Abstracts of Returns and Answers made pursuant to an Act, passed in the Forty-first Year of His Majesty King George III entitled "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and the Increase or Diminution thereof".*

Persons	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Males</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Females</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Total		Males		Females	
Total							
Males							
Females							
Occupations	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture or Handicraft.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>All other persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.		Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture or Handicraft.		All other persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	
Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.							
Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufacture or Handicraft.							
All other persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.							

County totals under the same heads were given for England, Wales and Scotland separately in summary tables. A general summary for Great Britain gave figures for those excluded from the enumeration, i.e. the Army (including the Militia), the Navy (including the Marines), seamen in registered shipping, and convicts on board the hulks. A brief statement printed below the general summary noted that (a) the total population of Great Britain must have exceeded the number of persons given in the table because no returns were received from some parishes; (b) the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, the Scilly Isles and the Isle of Man were not included in the Census. A separate table for the Metropolis, which comprised the parishes in the cities of London and Westminster "within and without the Bills of Mortality", appeared as an Appendix to Part I<sup>(1)</sup>.

The *Parish Register Abstract*, ordered to be printed on 21st December, 1801, was compiled from answers received in response to questions four and five on the Schedule. It contained a series of tables grouped by counties in England and Wales giving, for each hundred or its equivalent and for large cities, towns or boroughs, the number of males and females (a) baptized and (b) buried in each decennial year from 1700 to 1780 and in each year from 1781 to 1800 inclusive and the number of marriages in each year from 1754 to 1800. A list of the registers from which the figures had been abstracted was given at the foot of each table, where defects in them were also noted. Summaries were given for England, Wales and each county. Comparable tables in an appendix gave the data for the City of London within the Walls; the City of London without the Walls; Out parishes; the City and Liberties of Westminster; Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality; and a summary of London, Westminster, Southwark, etc. A supplement summarised returns from England and Wales which were received too late to be inserted in their proper places. The *Abstract* only contained a single table for Scotland; a summary of figures received from parishes where registers had been kept regularly, i.e. 99 out of 850.

**Changes made in the Enumerations of 1811, 1821 and 1831.** Although the organization of the Census was not materially different on those occasions from that adopted in 1801, changes were made in the questions included on the Schedules.

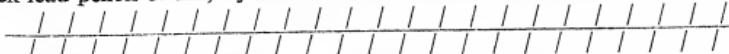
In 1811 two important changes were introduced. The question concerning uninhabited houses was divided in order to distinguish the number of houses being built from those uninhabited for any other reason, e.g. dilapidation; the distinction was intended to give an indication of the degree of prosperity, or otherwise, of the district. The other alteration resulted from a decision to obtain information about *families*, instead of *persons*, engaged in occupations. At the Census of 1831 a further question sought more detailed particulars of the occupations of the male population aged twenty years and above. The first attempt to obtain an analysis of the population by age was made in 1821

<sup>(1)</sup> When attempting to correct the lists of parishes in this table, Rickman appears to have confused St. Botolph Billingsgate with St. Botolph Bishopsgate and, in consequence, the first two items of the errata given below the Summary of Enumeration at the beginning of the *Abstract* are incorrect.

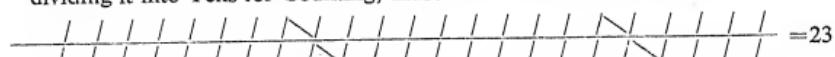
when enumerators were given discretion to record statements of age in quinquennial groups.

Because of the further details required in 1831, enumerators were given more instructions than on previous occasions. Special sheets were issued for their assistance

" such as may be used in proceeding from House to House on 30th Day of May next, and on the Days immediately subsequent thereto, if one day shall not be sufficient, and by means of this Formula the account will be readily taken (in hard black-lead pencil or ink) by marks across the several lines, thus:



such account to be summed together afterwards for insertion in the Schedule, by dividing it into Tens for Counting, thus:



In proceeding from House to House, be careful to carry the printed Formula papers in a Pasteboard or other convenient Cover; and if Ink is used by the enquirer, let him also use Blotting Paper."

The *Enumeration Abstracts* presented to Parliament after each of these three Censuses were compiled on the principles adopted in 1801 with the addition of preliminary observations in which Rickman explained methods used in the conduct of the Census, commented on the results and gave an account of the origins of ancient divisions of England and Wales. Particulars of the numbers in Local Militia which had been embodied for exercise and training on 27th May, 1811 were given at the end of each county summary in the *Enumeration Abstract* for 1811 and data relating to the " Islands in the British Seas ", i.e., the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, were printed for the first time in 1821. In the corresponding report for 1831 an alphabetical index of the names of places was introduced; it contained references to relevant page numbers in both the *Enumeration Abstract* and the *Parish Register Abstract*. A further important feature incorporated in the 1831 *Enumeration Abstract* was an estimate of the area of each parish and township. The areas were computed by Rickman by means of glass plates, marked in squares of forty acres, placed over county maps which had been corrected as far as possible after extensive local enquiries. Changes made in the scope of the enquiry in 1831 led to delay in presenting the final reports which were not ordered to be printed until 2nd April, 1833. A summary report, entitled *Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831*, was presented to Parliament on 19th October, 1831. In addition to the Population figures obtained from the several censuses, the tables included a column in which " The Annual Value of Acre Property in the Year 1815 " was shown: the values having been copied from the Poor Rate Return compiled from property tax assessments. This volume also contained a " Statement of Progress in the Inquiry regarding the Occupations of Families and Persons, and the Duration of Life ", the second part of which was an account by Rickman of calculations of rates of mortality<sup>(1)</sup> based on the *Parish Register Abstracts*, as well as an interesting account of the composition of London. At that time the Metropolis spread into two counties and, for convenience, figures relating to it had been given in appendices to both the *Enumeration* and *Parish Register Abstracts*.

**The Parish Register Act, 1812.** The " Act for the better regulating and preserving Parish and other Registers of Births, Baptisms, Marriages and

(<sup>1</sup>) On the question of the validity of these calculations, which is not discussed here, it should be noted that Rickman's methods were scarcely in harmony with those of, e.g., Joshua Milne who was his contemporary.

Burials in England", commonly known as the Parish Register Act of 1812, which provided for the keeping of Register Books of public *and* private baptisms, marriages and burials solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church of England by the officiating Minister of every parish, did not have any great effect on the returns of 1821. The distinct mention, however, of the registry of baptisms "whether Private or Public" added slightly to the number of registered baptisms. This precluded any inference which might otherwise have been drawn from a comparison of the respective numbers of registered baptisms which took place before and after the end of the year 1812.

The Act provided that special register books, one for baptisms, another for burials and another for marriages, should be furnished by the King's Printer. An entry was to be made, by the officiating Minister, of every burial or baptism, whether private or public, within seven days of the ceremony. Special headings were provided in the books and each entry was to be numbered consecutively and a line drawn underneath. A certificate of any ceremony performed elsewhere than in the precincts of the Parish Church was to be transmitted to the nearest officiating Minister holding a Parish Register, by the Minister who performed the ceremony. The entry was then copied into the Register Book. Copies of the Register Books were to be made annually, and sent to the Registrars of each Diocese; the originals to be kept in a dry well-painted box either at the home of the officiating Minister or in the church or chapel. It was specially provided that nothing in the Act should repeal any part of the Marriage Act of 1753, since the registry of marriages made under its provisions had been found most useful throughout the preceding Population Acts. In spite of the inclusion of births in the title of the Act no definite reference to their registration seems to have been made in its provisions.

The effects and rulings of the Parish Register Act of 1812 extended to all cathedrals, churches and chapels (even those that were not parochial) and this increased the number of returns made under the Population Act. One important part of the Act required that all officiating Ministers should send to the Registrar of their Diocese a list of all Registers in their parish or chapelry stating the date of their commencement and termination, the periods during which they were deficient and the places where they were deposited. The results, however, were not encouraging and, perhaps for this reason the following question was inserted in the schedule annexed to the Population Act of 1831:

"Referring to Section XIX of the Parish Register Act of 1812 (inserted in the Register Book of Baptisms), Be pleased hereunder to insert, or to affix, a List of all the Register Books of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages (whether bound or otherwise) remaining in your Parish or Chapelry containing Entries anterior to the Year 1813; stating the periods at which the several Registers respectively commence and terminate; and the periods (if any) during which they are deficient?—If you retain Copy of such List transmitted to the Registrar of the Diocese in June 1813, a Transcript thereof would be satisfactory on the present occasion."

The lists of these Registers and the details of the information contained in them were published under the tables for each hundred in the *Parish Register Abstract* for 1831.

**Changes in Parish Register Returns, 1811 to 1831.** Except that the Clergy in England and Wales were only required to give an account of the number of baptisms, marriages and burials recorded in the ten years preceding each Census, the form in which the returns were made and presented in the *Parish Register Abstracts* remained the same for 1811 and 1821 as for the first Census.

On the occasion of the Census of 1831, however, their task was made heavier by the addition of three questions. The first, which required a list of Registers to be returned has already been mentioned. The second requested the ages of deceased persons registered in the several years 1813 to 1830, both inclusive. The third required a return to be made, according to the best information obtainable, of the number of male and female illegitimate children born in the parish or chapelry during the year 1830. Copious instructions were issued for the satisfactory completion of these returns.

References to the registers held in each parish were given with the tables in the *Parish Register Abstract*, while the ages of persons buried were given by single years in a summary table printed at the end of each county series together with a mortality table for the county constructed from it and a table showing the proportion of burials to the population from 1801 to 1830. The number of male and female illegitimate children born in each county in 1830, with the proportion of such children to the average number of other children born in that year was given in a separate table on page 490 of the *Abstract*.

Two points should be noted about the 1831 *Parish Register Abstract*. First, the series of county tables were preceded, in each case, by a map on which the Census populations from 1801 to 1831 and the average number of baptisms, burials and marriages for related periods were printed for "Parish Register Limits" within the county. Secondly the commentary was printed as part of the preface to the *Enumeration Abstract*, Vol. I.

**Rickman's Estimates of the 18th Century Population of England and Wales.** From the returns of baptisms, burials and marriages compiled from the parish registers in 1801 Rickman attempted to make an estimate of the population of England and Wales at each decade from 1700. The method which he used in his calculations is described in detail on pp. XXVII-XXIX of the *Preliminary Observations* on the Abstracts of the 1821 Census. It appears that he later recognised that his figures required correction and on page XIV of the first volume of the *Enumeration Abstract* for 1831 revised populations were published as

"The best Statement which can be given of the progressive Population of England and Wales is here subjoined, on the authority of Mr. Finlaison, of the National Debt Office, who is engaged in a sedulous investigation of the expectancy of human life, from infancy to old age, founded on the materials herein explained, after subjecting them to all the tests furnished by the present state of Physical and Statistical knowledge."

In 1836 Rickman sent a circular letter to the officiating Ministers of parishes in which it was known that old registers had been preserved, requesting them to furnish him with details of the number of baptisms, burials and marriages registered during the years 1570, 1600, 1630, 1670, 1700 and 1750 and during each year preceding and following them. From these figures, supplied voluntarily by the Clergy, he calculated a population estimate for each county at intervals from 1570 to 1750, using as his starting figure the enumerated county population of 1801. The detailed table of his results is printed on pp. 36 and 37 of the preface to the *Enumeration Abstract* of 1841<sup>(1)</sup>. He had intended to include these estimates in the 1841 Census Report himself, had he again been given the task of collating the results. On his death in 1840 they were sent by his executors to the Home Office, who transmitted them to the General Register Office together with other documents relating to the Census.

<sup>(1)</sup> Reference to these estimates was made in a paper on the population of England in the 18th Century read by E. C. K. Gonner in 1915 and published in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. LXXVI, pp. 261 *et seq.*

### III. Development of the Census, 1841-1891

**The Conduct of the Census passes to the General Register Office, 1841.** By the Population Act of 1840 the Registrar General, and such other persons as should be associated with him by Her Majesty, were constituted Commissioners for taking account of the population of Great Britain.

"The Census of 1841, so far as it relates to England and Wales, having been taken on a plan never before attempted and by means of machinery which was not in existence at the period of any previous Enumeration of the People, it may be proper at the commencement of this Paper to notice that the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria Cap. 99 by which it was authorised was framed upon a scheme propounded to the Government in June, 1840 by the late Mr. Lister, the then Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the details of which will appear in the following Letters addressed by him to Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, the Counsel employed by Government to prepare the Bill".

It is evident from the copies of the letters reproduced in the manuscript document preserved in the General Register Office, to which the passage quoted above forms the preface, that the first Registrar General planned the details of the Census of 1841 with the same care and thoroughness that characterized the organization of the civil registration of births, marriages and deaths which he had accomplished in 1837. The method of conducting the enumeration on that occasion has stood the test of time and has not been substantially altered since.

In order to avoid omissions on the one hand or, on the other, the counting of heads twice, the Registrar General's first aim was to ensure that the Census was taken everywhere at the same, and in the shortest possible, time; on one day or, at the most, two. The whole of England and Wales was already divided into 2,193 *Registration Districts*, the limits of which were known and published. For the purpose of the Census each of these was sub-divided into an appropriate number of *Enumeration Districts*. *Plans of Division* were prepared by each Registrar and, after examination by the Superintendent Registrar, sent to the Census Commissioners. The results of a trial census held in various localities towards the end of 1840 assisted in determining the criteria laid down in instructions to Registrars.

Enumeration districts were necessarily limited in size by the varying circumstances of ease of communication or density of population, so that they should contain not more than 200 and not less than 25 inhabited houses. In thinly populated areas where houses were scattered the district included no larger an extent of country than could be covered by an active enumerator in one day. As a consequence of the small size of some of these districts 35,000 enumerators were required in order to cover the whole of England and Wales. Arrangements were made for all public institutions, barracks, gaols and workhouses to be enumerated by the officers in charge of them.

The original Act, which was later amended, made provision for the account to be taken on Thursday, 1st July. The enumerators were to carry out much the same function as on former occasions, but they were under the direct supervision of the Registrars. At each of the first four enumerations a Monday had been fixed for the Census Day on the probable assumption that more people would be at home on a Sunday night. John Rickman, however, in his Preface on the Report of the Census in 1831, stated that, "On future occasions Tuesday ought to be the day of enumeration, because very many persons resident in London go from home on Saturday and return on Monday, thus becoming liable either to be omitted or twice enumerated." The change of day on this occasion, therefore, was possibly influenced to some extent by his expressed opinion that a day later in the week might be more suitable.

Although Rickman was apparently consulted when the original Act was under consideration, he died in 1840 and his opinion on this point seems to have been overruled. Under the advice of the Census Commissioners an Amending Act, passed on 6th April, 1841, changed the day of Census to a Sunday and the date to the 6th June.

Under a further provision of the later Act schedules were, for the first time delivered to every householder throughout England and Wales and Scotland, a few days before the appointed day of Census. Each householder was directed to complete the form in respect of all persons sleeping in the house on Sunday the 6th June, before the arrival of the enumerator on Census Day, the penalty for failure to comply with these instructions being a fine of not less than 40 shillings and not more than £5. This innovation reduced the chance of omissions or double entries and assisted the endeavour to complete the numbering of the people in one day. The task of the enumerator on Census Day was to ensure as far as possible the correct and complete return of the schedule. Later he had to transfer the answers to his own schedule. The information he had to copy was not so simple as formerly, since under the new method an account was taken of each person individually. The required details were entered under the appropriate column opposite each person's name, and the enumerators did not merely enter the numbers in each household as had previously been the case.

The enumerators' schedules, after being examined by the Registrars and submitted to, and counter-signed by, the Superintendent Registrars, were then sent to the General Register Office. It was found that under this new system every enumerator was able to fulfil the aim of the new procedure by collecting his householders' schedules within the day.

Civil registration was not established in Scotland until 1855 and superintendence of the Census was again entrusted to the official Schoolmaster or other fit person in each parish. The same preliminary measures were taken, however, in Scotland as in England and Wales, each parish being divided into enumeration districts, which could be conveniently covered in one day by the enumerator. The Sheriff Substitute was responsible for examining and signing the schedules in the same way as the Superintendent Registrar in England.

The questions on the schedule were more extensive and rather more detailed than in 1831. In addition to the name, sex, age and occupation of every living person, householders were also asked to state which persons were foreigners, and which were born in the parish or county in which they were living. The occupation of every person, regardless of age or sex, was required to be stated other than wives or sons or daughters, living with their husbands or parents and not receiving wages.

At each Census from 1801 to 1831, enumerators had been instructed to take an account of the number of persons actually found within the limits of each parish, township or place, "exclusive of men actually serving in His Majesty's Regular Forces or Militia, and exclusive of seamen, either in His Majesty's service or belonging to registered vessels." In 1841 the instruction was different. Soldiers and sailors ashore in Great Britain were enumerated at their barracks or places of residence and entered under the parishes in which they slept or abode on the night of June 6th. 5,016 persons were returned as travelling on railways and could be attributed to no particular locality.

Although the unit of enumeration was based on registration districts at this Census, information given in the Reports was presented as previously for the traditional divisions. A greater effort was made to distinguish the population of more of the distinct places forming parts of parishes, such as townships, tythings, hamlets or villages. The *Enumeration Abstract* for 1841 showed the

population of a further 5,601 separate places than that of 1831. Where a return from known places had not been obtained, the names were inserted in notes at the foot of the tables. The *Enumeration Abstract* for Scotland also included the population of parishes "quoad sacra". The populations of parliamentary cities and boroughs, determined as such in consequence of the Reform Act of 1832, were published for the first time in 1841 in an Appendix to the *Enumeration Abstract*.

The data collected were published in three volumes, the *Enumeration Abstract*, the *Age Abstract* and the *Occupation Abstract*. The number of families was not given and the statement of occupations was not made, as before, for each parish. Instead the occupations of the people were listed alphabetically under counties and large towns in a very extensive and detailed classification in which the exact employment of every individual person, distinguishing those under and those over twenty, was stated. For each parish the number of persons born in the county and those born elsewhere was shown, while of the population of each hundred was shown how many were born in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the British Colonies, and in foreign parts. The ages of the parish population were shown in the two groups of over and under twenty in the *Enumeration Abstract*. In the *Age Abstract* the ages of the entire population of the country were given under counties, hundreds and large towns in quinquennial age-groups and, in an appendix, the children in every county were shown at each year of age under 15. Indexes of every parish and place were given at the end of the *Enumeration* and *Age Abstracts*.

**The Last Parish Register Abstract.** The *Parish Register Abstract*, published for the last time, was drawn up as before from schedules completed by the officiating Minister of each parish in England and Wales. This *Abstract* had lost much of its interest because the *Registrar General's Annual Reports and Tables* now contained the more reliable statistics derived from vital registration. The Census of 1841 was, therefore, the last occasion on which the Clergy were asked to give their assistance in this way. The form of presenting the data obtained from the Parish Registers differed from that adopted at each of the four previous Censuses, the returns having been combined to make them applicable as nearly as possible to the newly created registration districts. Comparison with previous results was made possible to a certain degree by a series of summary tables in the Preface to the *Parish Register Abstract* in which figures for the ancient counties were shown with those for registration counties.

**Scope of the Census extended in 1851.** The Census of 1851 opened a second half-century of Census history. The general machinery and organization remained unchanged, but the scope of the enquiry was greatly extended. The householder's schedule required in respect of each person a statement of relationship to the head of the household, of condition as to marriage (i.e. whether unmarried, married, widow or widower) and whether the person was blind or deaf and dumb. Exact age was also to be stated; in 1821 and 1841 it had been asked to the nearest quinquennial age-group. (Details of ages by single years were not published, however, until the Census of 1911). The coverage was also extended. Provision was made to enumerate all persons on board vessels lying in harbours and navigable rivers; they were returned on a schedule completed by the Master of each vessel and handed by him to Officers of the Customs who acted as enumerators. In addition to the Census of those at home, the Admiralty and the Registrar of Merchant Seaman also carried out an enumeration of those at sea in ships of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service. Similar arrangements were made in respect of the Army abroad, of Europeans in the service of the East India Company and of British Subjects residing in various foreign states.

The fruits of experience gained in 1841 were reflected in the instructions printed on the householder's schedules and in the more detailed instructions issued to Registrars and enumerators. Particulars of the schedules, forms and instructions issued to Registrars and enumerators were published in a Command Paper presented to Parliament on the 14th March, 1851 (i.e. a fortnight before Census day); details of the more important among them were also given on pages cxlii-cxvi of the Report in the first volume of *Population Tables I*.

A fundamental change was made in the form in which the Census tables were presented. The Registrar General had already, for statistical convenience, grouped the registration counties of England and Wales into eleven *Registration Divisions*. The area, population, topographical position, historical connections and occupations of the people had been taken into account when the divisions were drawn up for use in the tables of vital statistics published in the *Registrar General's Annual Report*. In the Census tables of 1851 which related to England and Wales statistics for each parish or place were arranged under their respective registration districts and sub-districts grouped by registration divisions. Scotland was divided on an analogous basis into two groups of counties and the Islands in the British Seas formed a fourteenth group. Particulars of the counties included in each of the registration divisions of England and Wales and the northern and southern portions of Scotland are given on page 100. The boundaries of these divisions were shown on maps published in the first volume of *Population Tables I* for England and Wales (facing p. xix) and for Scotland (facing p. xx). The tables comprised two series. *Population Tables I* gave, for each registration division, district and sub-district, the area in statute acres, the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited and building in 1841 and 1851 and the number of persons, males and females as enumerated at each Census from 1801; additional columns related the new areas to their appropriate lathes, hundreds or wapentakes and provided notes on significant shifts of population disclosed by the tables. *Population Tables II* contained the abstracts, for 1851 only, of the ages, civil condition, occupations and birthplaces of the people, together with statistics of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and of the inmates of workhouses, prisons, lunatic asylums and hospitals. The tables were printed in such a way that those relating to any one division could be obtained in two small volumes. Each complete series of tables was prefaced by a full report and by summary tables. These will be found in the first volume of *Population Tables I* and *Population Tables II*. The Reports might be considered the most interesting in the Census series from 1801 to 1931. Signed by George Graham, the Registrar General, and by William Farr and Horace Mann, his assistants in the matter of the Census, they throw considerable light on contemporary thought on social problems as well as containing much of historical flavour. The several charts and maps with which they were illustrated included maps depicting the density of population in England, Wales and Scotland (*Population Tables I*, Vol. I, facing p. xlvi) and the distribution of the people by occupations (*Population Tables II*, Vol. I, facing p. cxxx).

An Appendix to the Report in the first volume of *Population Tables I* contained a Statement by Major Dawson, R.E., of the Tithe Commission Office, on the method used to ascertain the revised acreages published in the tables. The areas were computed on data derived from comparisons of Tithe Commission records, measurements on Ordnance maps and, in the case of the parishes of the Metropolis, from measurements given on the sewer plans. The areas of the counties of Scotland were obtained from measurements made from Arrowsmith's General Map, published in 1846; the areas of the Orkney and Shetland Islands were taken from charts in the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty. In computing the areas of tidal rivers and estuaries which formed

the boundaries of counties, the general principle was to take the mid-channel line at high water as the boundary line. In Major Dawson's view "there is good reason to believe that the areas now introduced in the Return may be accepted with confidence and that probably three-fourths of the whole number are correct".

Two important enquiries associated with the Census of 1851 were those into religion and education. Plans were made on the assumption that these enquiries could be conducted under powers given in the Census Act of 1850. Objections to the penalties which could be imposed on persons withholding information on these subjects, raised in the House of Lords, were later upheld by the Law Officers of the Crown. The Registrar General decided to go ahead with the surveys on a voluntary basis, care being taken to inform every person concerned that answers to the questions on the special schedules was not compelled by law. There were few refusals. An account of these surveys and of the information published in the Reports upon them—which were not issued as part of the official Census series—is given on pages 83-85.

**The Census of Scotland taken for the first time by the Registrar General for Scotland, 1861.** The civil registration of births, deaths and marriages began in Scotland in 1855 under the control of a Registrar General for Scotland to whom was given, under a separate Act passed in 1860, responsibility for taking the Census of 1861 in that country. Registrars were required to divide their Districts into convenient units for the purpose of enumeration. The Registrar's *Plan of Division* was forwarded to the Sheriff of the County or the Chief Magistrate of the Burgh, as appropriate, for approval together with a list of the enumerators proposed for the various divisions. Public institutions with upwards of fifty inmates were treated as separate enumeration divisions, the officer in charge having been appointed as enumerator. In general the organization, which is described in the first volume of the *Reports* on the 1861 Census in Scotland, followed the lines of that adopted in England and Wales.

The only change made in the information sought at the Census of 1861 was that in Scotland particulars were obtained of the number of rooms with one or more windows and of the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 who were attending school or being educated at home. Apart from these two questions, the Census enquiry was the same throughout Great Britain.

Following the administrative changes mentioned above, the Census of 1861 marked the first occasion on which a separate *Report* on the Census of Scotland was presented to Parliament. It comprised two volumes; the first dealt with the distribution of the population by different types of area and with housing; while ages, civil condition, occupations and birthplaces were the subjects of the second. The first volume contained a very useful table which showed the difference between civil and registration counties 1801-1861.

In addition to the preliminary statement presented under the title *Tables of Population and Houses*, the Report for England and Wales consisted of three volumes. Two of these contained tables covering the same field as their Scottish counterparts. The third introduced a new feature by gathering into one *General Report* the commentary and summary tables relating to all the results obtained from the Census. It also had, on page 22, statements of baptisms and burials in England and Wales, 1700-1840; of the estimated population of England and Wales, 1701-1791 and enumerated population, estimated to the middle of Census years 1801-1861; and of the estimated population in 1651 and 1751. A section on the laws regulating the growth of nations, which began on the next page, included a trenchant criticism of the theory of Malthus. A short note on the area and population of the British Empire was supported by a series of tables (Nos. 147-332), compiled

from Census Returns of British colonies and possessions, given in the Appendix. In addition to summary tables for England and Wales and the Islands in the British Seas (Nos. 1-146), the Appendix had a table showing the areas of parishes and townships in four northern counties, i.e., Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland (No. 333) and a return of the number of inhabited houses and the population at 1861 in the several wards formed for the election of vestrymen in metropolitan parishes divided under the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855 (No. 334). The Appendix concluded with two very interesting papers by William Farr. In the first he discussed the nature of products and producers, the etymology of the names by which various occupations are known, the value to the community of those pursuits followed by the professional classes, and briefly, the occupations of those comprised in each of the six classes of the new occupational classification which he had prepared for use in connection with the Census of 1851. The second paper consists of a letter to the Registrar General on a proposed enquiry into the occupations of the people with an outline of the heads of enquiry, a sample reply on coal mining in Staffordshire, a short memorandum on the Cornish mines and a draft report on the medical profession. From the heads of enquiry and the sample reply obtained from the manager of a South Staffordshire coal mine, it is evident that this proposal would have provided information of a kind since obtained through the Census of Production.

**Changes Introduced, 1871-1891.** The questions asked at the Census of 1871 only differed substantially from those of the preceding English and Scottish Censuses by a request that the word "Unemployed" should be added to the occupational description of persons ordinarily engaged in some industry but out of employment on April 3rd. This was repeated in 1881, but no reference to unemployment was made in any subsequent Census until 1931. In 1891 three additional columns were added to both English and Scottish schedules to distinguish employers, employed and those working on their own account. The schedule used in England and Wales on this occasion introduced a panel with the following instruction: "If you occupy less than five rooms write in this space the number of rooms occupied by you". A count of the gaelic-speaking population was first made in Scotland in 1881; the enquiry into the languages spoken in Wales was introduced in 1891.

While the pattern of the Scottish Reports remained unaltered, the English tables of population and the number of houses were divided between two volumes. The first presented data for ancient counties, arranged alphabetically with their respective parliamentary divisions and boroughs; hundreds, wapentakes, etc.; boroughs, principal towns, sub-divisions of lieutenancy; parishes and places in 1861, with the addition of ecclesiastical parishes and petty sessional divisions in 1871 and 1881, and of administrative counties in 1891. The second gave, in registration division order, comparable figures for registration counties and registration districts and parishes within them; in 1861 data were also given for ecclesiastical parishes. Details of ages, civil condition, occupations, etc., were published in a third volume.

As in 1861, the *General Report* for England and Wales was published separately on each occasion. Comparisons with French statistics were a feature of the *General Report* for 1871 which also included, in Table 48 of Appendix A, logarithms of the estimated mid-year populations in 1861 and 1871 by twelve age-groups; and, in Appendix C, an account of the divisions of territory in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The difference between *de facto* and *de jure* populations was discussed in the *General Report* for 1881 (p. 5); statistics of British colonies and dependencies were compressed into a single summary table. Changes made in the occupational classification

were noted in the *General Report* for 1891 with an appendix table in which differences between the classification used in 1881 and 1891 were set out; the Report also commented (p. 20) on the confusion caused by instructions issued to enumerators on the distinction between a house and a tenement and on the interpretations given to the word "room" which was left undefined on the Schedule.

Of the *Reports on the Censuses of Scotland* published during this period, the first volume for 1871 had (p. xxx) a strong criticism of the definition of a "house" used for Census purposes, while the second (p. xlvi) contained an extensive report on vital statistics (births, marriages and deaths) for the period 1861-1870. Vol. I of the 1881 *Report* explained (p. x) the revised definition of a house adopted for use in Scotland; it also had an up-to-date table showing differences between Scottish civil and registration counties.

#### IV. The Census in the Twentieth Century, 1901-1931

**Centenary Census of 1901.** With the passing of the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900, Parliament returned to the practice, changed in 1860, of making provision in a single enactment for the taking of the Census throughout Great Britain. The general scope of the enquiry was practically the same as in 1891, but an addition was made to questions on occupation in order to ascertain the number of people who carried out their trade or industry at home.

Although the form of the *Scottish Report* was not altered, the tabular matter for England and Wales was published on a different principle from that which had been adopted since 1851. The whole of the information pertaining to each county was incorporated in a separate *County Part*. The *County Parts* were published as soon as they could be prepared, in the order determined by their population; the part relating to London was issued early in January 1902 and the series completed by the publication of the part for Radnor in February 1903. An *Index to the Population Tables* in the *County Parts* was published separately. Figures for England and Wales were issued in a volume of *Summary Tables*; as on previous occasions since 1861 the set of Census Reports was completed by the *General Report* which gave an extensive account of the history of the Census and of legislation which had effect on its scope and procedure.

The period between 1891 and 1901 was characterized by very considerable revision of the boundaries of local government areas. The extent to which this increased the task of the Census Commissioners can be judged from the number of some of the changes. Of the 14,900 civil parishes for which populations were given in the 1901 Census tables, 883 were created between 1891 and 1900 and 1,308 had their boundaries altered. Urban districts had been created during the decennium to the number of 164; 53 were abolished and merged into other districts and 281 underwent alteration. As the result of changes made under provisions of the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, less than a third of the rural districts remained the same as in 1891. In addition, the tables reflected the division in 1899 of the Administrative County of London into 28 metropolitan boroughs.

**First Enquiry into Fertility, 1911.** The most important innovation made in 1911 was the use of the Census to obtain more detailed information bearing on the fertility of marriage. For this purpose the householder's

schedules required particulars to be given of (a) the duration of existing marriages, and (b) the number of living children born to each marriage and the number alive at the date of the Census. The field of enquiry was also extended under other heads. Information was required (a) about the industries or services with which workers were connected, i.e. as distinct from the occupations in which they were personally engaged; (b) whether persons born outside England, Wales or Scotland were residents or visitors; and (c) for England and Wales, the number of rooms in all dwellings and not only, as at the two previous Censuses, in dwellings of less than five rooms.

The Census of 1911 was the first in which machines were used for purposes of tabulation in Great Britain. From 1841 to 1901 it had been part of the duties of each enumerator to copy the replies to the questions on the householder's schedules into his Enumeration Book from which the Census tables were then prepared. The introduction of machine tabulation made it necessary to code most of the particulars and this was done direct from the schedules themselves; the process of copying was omitted and the chances of error therefore lessened. On completion of the coding, the schedules passed into the hands of machine operators who recorded the coded information on special cards by punching holes in appropriate numbered positions. Particulars relating to any one individual were recorded on "personal cards" and material needed for the fertility analysis was recorded on a second set. A third set was used to assemble, from summaries made by the enumerators, details of population and buildings in each enumeration district. This process was followed by machine tabulation carried out in two stages by means of two other machines which (i) sorted all the cards with holes in certain identical positions and (ii) counted the cards thus sorted. A full description of these processes was given in Appendix B to the 1911 *General Report*.

Another change in procedure, made in England and Wales, was the careful preparation of a series of maps designed to ensure accuracy in the assignment of population and houses to various areas for which tables were to be published and to assist in revision of the Plans of Division, i.e. the sub-division of registration districts into enumeration districts. Preparation of a preliminary set of maps, begun two years in advance of the Census, was carried out by reference to local maps and records which were borrowed for the purpose. With the co-operation of the Ecclesiastical Commission and of Diocesan Registrars the boundaries of all the ecclesiastical parishes of England and Wales were charted. The preliminary set was then sent to the Ordnance Survey Department where a second set of maps was prepared for each registration sub-district showing in distinctive colours the boundaries of civil parishes; urban districts; municipal boroughs; wards of urban districts; municipal boroughs and parliamentary divisions; and ecclesiastical parishes.

A significant consequence of the introduction of machinery was that it enabled the results of the Census to be presented in greater detail than could ever have been attempted before. The final Reports for England and Wales extended to sixteen separate volumes, of which *Occupations and Industries* and *Fertility of Marriage* each comprised two parts. The method of publication by county parts, introduced in 1901, was abandoned. All the tables relating to a particular subject were presented in a separate volume together with a valuable text containing an account of the historical development of the subject at successive Censuses as well as a commentary on the information obtained in 1911. The use of diagrams was a special feature of these Reports. The Reports of 1851 contained a number of well executed maps and diagrams, but after that none appeared until the 1911 volumes were published. Diagrams were used, however, to illustrate the *General Report* in 1921 and 1931.

The *Scottish Report*, although more detailed than before, did not follow the plan adopted in England and Wales. Instead, the publication of the first volume in the form of a series of city and county parts was introduced. The fertility analyses were published in the third volume.

**Workplaces, 1921.** The Census of 1921 was the first to be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Census Act, 1920, which, unlike previous Acts governing the Census, was a permanent enactment applicable to all future Censuses in Great Britain. It had been intended that the Census should be taken on the 24th April, but owing to conditions occasioned by a dispute in the coal mining industry and the expectation of a strike of railwaymen and transport workers it was decided to postpone the enumeration until the 19th June. The date of the Census, the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns were to be made, and the nature of the particulars to be furnished in those returns were prescribed by an Order in Council made on 21st December, 1920, which was later amended in respect of the date of the Census. Regulations under the Order were made at the same time.

In the matter of procedure at the taking of the Census two changes were made. For the first time provision was made for separate confidential returns to be made by persons who would otherwise have suffered hardships by disclosing particulars to some other person charged with the duty of making the return. Arrangements had, of course, to be made to link such separate returns later with the household schedule in which they would normally have been included in order that statistics based on the household unit might not be affected. The other change was that Registrars were instructed direct from headquarters and not, as on previous occasions, through Superintendent Registrars. The Regulations provided, however, for the appointment in each area of a Census Advisory Officer ; with few exceptions, these appointments were accepted by Superintendent Registrars who acted in an honorary capacity.

When preparations for this Census were begun towards the end of 1919 particular emphasis was laid on the desirability of securing co-ordination in the Census enquiries to be undertaken in all parts of the United Kingdom. To this end a Census Joint Committee, consisting of the three Registrars General responsible respectively in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, was constituted. Matters proposed for inclusion in the schedule were grouped according to subject matter and submitted to expert Sub-Committees for examination in the first instance.

The Schedule annexed to the Order in Council made on 12th February, 1921, replaced two subjects included in 1911 by three new questions. The enquiry into infirmities, which it had long been felt did not furnish reliable information, was dropped. The special enquiry into the fertility of marriage made in 1911 was omitted, not because it was considered unimportant, but because it was decided that the balance of advantage lay in providing for the inclusion of two new enquiries. It had been emphasised in the 1911 *General Report* that there was a practical limit to the number of questions which could be asked on the householder's schedule. It is believed that the question as to place of work, introduced in England and Wales on this occasion had not previously been asked at any other Census in the world. The importance of this enquiry arose from the need to obtain some measurements to assist in resolving problems of traffic, transport and housing which inevitably flow from the tendency, in a highly organized and industrial community, for residential areas to become separated from manufacturing and commercial centres. The enquiry into place of work was not made in Scotland; instead, it was required to be stated whether those enumerated were entitled to benefit under the National Health

Insurance Acts. The second new field of enquiry related to the ages and numbers of children under 16 and into the number of orphans among the enumerated population. The aim was to ascertain the extent of the burden of dependency in different sections of the community. The third new requirement in England and Wales was a statement whether those attending school or any educational institution for the purpose of instruction were doing so full-time or part-time. A minor adjustment made to the schedule was a requirement that age should be stated in years and months in order to lessen mis-statements of age.

The Census of 1921 saw a return in England and Wales to the publication of County Parts as the first in the series of final reports. These were followed by *Workplaces in London and the Five Home Counties* and *Workplaces*. A revised *Classification of Occupations* and the new *Classification of Industries*, compiled in accordance with a recommendation made by the British Empire Statistical Conference (Report Cmd. 648) held in 1920 were published separately from *Occupation Tables* and *Industry Tables*. Changes in the occupational classification were such as to preclude the possibility of exact comparison of statistics based on it with earlier figures. Separate volumes were also devoted to *Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility*, the populations of *Ecclesiastical Areas*, and statistics of the *Isle of Man* and the *Channel Islands*. An *Index to Names of Places* was followed by the *General Tables* and *General Report*, which, in Appendix C, contained a valuable index to the contents of the various 1921 Census reports. The *Report on the Census of Scotland* followed the pattern of 1911; orphanhood was added to the subjects covered in Volume II, while the subject of the fourth volume was *Dependent Children*.

**The Fourteenth Census, 1931.** The first part of the *General Report* on the 1931 Census of England and Wales contained a detailed account of the preparations involved and of the procedure adopted before and after Census Day.

The enquiries into workplace, orphanhood, dependency and education were not repeated at this Census. The Schedule, drawn up after due consideration of various proposals submitted, contained one new feature, a requirement that place of usual residence should be stated. In Scotland the question regarding entitlement to medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts was repeated and length of residence was asked in respect of persons not born in Scotland.

Reports published after this Census followed the pattern of those issued for 1921, except that a separate volume was given to *Housing* in those for England and Wales. Tables showing the populations at each Census from 1801 to 1931, the amount of decennial increase and the rate of increase were given in the *General Report* for England and Wales and in the second volume of the *Reports* for Scotland; the former included a very full commentary on the question of mis-statements of age, which had also attracted special attention in 1921.

## V. Selected Subjects of Census Enquiry

**Occupations and Industries, 1801-1931.** An enquiry into the occupations of the people has found a place in the Schedule at each successive Census from 1801 to 1931.

The third question put to enumerators in 1801 was: "What number of persons in your Parish, Township, or Place, are chiefly employed in Agriculture; how many in Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft; and

1801 how many are not comprised in any of the preceding classes?" The numbers returned in each of these three classes were shown separately for every hundred, parish, township and place in the county tables of the *Enumeration Abstract*, together with many interesting footnotes recording briefly observations sent with the returns. County summaries for England, Wales and Scotland were printed at the end of the county tables proper to each country, while total figures for the three countries were given in a general summary at the beginning of the Abstract. A separate analysis for the parishes in the cities of London and Westminster "within and without the Bills of Mortality" appeared in an appendix. Although printed, the results were deemed a failure. In some cases women, children and servants were classed with the householder; in other cases they were referred to the third class as being neither agricultural nor commercial, and in some places where the population was known to be almost entirely agricultural, not more than a third of the people were assigned to that class. When it became clear that the question had failed to elicit comparable answers, no undue labour was spent in attempting a correction even where the number of persons ascribed to the three classes did not coincide with the total number of persons.

Accordingly, in 1811 the question was amended to an enquiry into the number of *families* employed in each class. In spite of inaccuracies this appears

to have met with greater success and, with certain reservations, it was

1811 felt that ". . . from the two former classes (i.e., Agriculture and  
1821 Trade, Manufacture and Handicraft), and especially the Agriculture, important inferences may with confidence be deduced". This form of question was repeated in 1821. Numbers returned at each Census were printed in the *Enumeration Abstract* in the same detail as before, while comments on the value of the figures were given in the *Preliminary Observations* in each case. Numbers returned from the Islands in the British Seas were included for the first time in an Appendix to the Abstract for 1821.

It will be seen from the introductory pages of the *Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain in 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831*, and the preface to the *Enumeration Abstract* that the scope of the occupational enquiry

1831 was enlarged at the Census of 1831. County, summary and appendix tables showed the division of families into classes as in 1821, with additional columns giving the number of males of twenty years of age and above classified under the following heads:

- 1. Agriculture { Occupiers employing labourers.  
                  { Occupiers not employing labourers.  
                  { Labourers.
- 2. Employed in manufacture or in making manufacturing machinery.
- 3. Employed in retail trade or in handicraft as masters or workmen.
- 4. Capitalists, bankers, professional or other educated men.
- 5. Labourers not employed in agriculture.
- 6. Male servants.
- 7. Others.

The number of male servants under twenty years of age and of female servants without distinction as to age was also given. At the end of each county table a detailed alphabetical list of the particular trades or handicrafts included in the third of the above classes and the number assigned to them in the county and the larger boroughs and cities within it was given. Tables showing totals for England, Wales, Scotland and Great Britain according to the alphabetical list were given at the end of Part II of the *Enumeration Abstract* and for the Metropolis in an appendix; both were reprinted in the *Occupation Abstract* issued after the 1841 Census.

The additional information about those employed in retail trade or in handicraft was obtained in reply to the ninth question on the schedule: "How many Males upwards of twenty years old are employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters, Shopmen, Journeymen, Apprentices, or in any Capacity requiring Skill in the Business; but not including Labourers, Porters, Messengers, etc. who are to be included in a subsequent Class?" which was followed by a further note: "To enable you to answer this Question in a Manner satisfactory to yourself, a Half Sheet containing a List of the Denominations of several Trades is transmitted herewith, with blank Spaces and Lines for entry of the Answers you obtain; (it being understood that if any Trade or Business carried on in your Parish or Place does not appear in the printed List, you will specify such Trade at bottom of the said List), making a Mark for each Male opposite to the Denomination of his proper Trade or Business and adding all together for final Entry in the Schedule; to which Schedule you will annex the said printed List with your original Entries thereon." The list provided is to be found in the preface to the *Enumeration Abstract*. It was known to contain far less than the entire number of trades in large towns, especially in the Metropolis where, in the result, 426 subdivisions of trade were found to exist. It was believed, however, that more than a hundred headings would have been inapplicable in rural areas and might have caused confusion. When the returns came in, the adequate space for additions at the bottom of the schedule was found to have been very attentively and correctly filled; it is recorded—as a remarkable instance of accuracy—that the lists returned by all the parishes constituting the Metropolis did not reveal a single defect.

With the introduction of the householder's Schedule in 1841 the occupation of every person, except wives living with their husbands and sons or daughters with their parents and not receiving wages, was required to be stated.

**1841** It was hoped thus to obtain an exact statement of individual occupations and the occupational assignment by families was dropped. The results were much more detailed than had been expected. It was found, for example, that more terms were used by those engaged in cotton manufacture alone in the County of Lancaster than the total number of occupations allotted to the entire county in 1831 and, for the sake of convenience, they were all tabulated under a general heading "Cotton manufacture, all branches". Difficulty was also experienced in arriving at the numbers employed in the manufacture of the principal textile fabrics owing to the number of designations of various sub-divisions of labour which were common to more than one industry. In such cases reference was made to the prevailing manufacture of the districts in which they were enumerated. The results of the enquiry into occupations were published for the first time in a separate volume entitled the *Occupation Abstract*, the lengthy preface to which contained discussion on these and other problems as well as a series of tables.

The Census Commissioners were conscious of the need for a classification of occupations; they were also "fully alive to the difficulty of adopting any mode

of scientific classification which would give general satisfaction ". They did, however, devise the following broad classification of persons returned as :

- I. In Commerce, Trade and Manufacture.
- II. In Agriculture as:
  - Farmers and Graziers;
  - Agricultural Labourers;
  - Gardeners, Nurserymen and Florists.
- III. Labourers (a miscellaneous group which included miners, quarriers, porters and messengers as well as all those whose employment " is not otherwise specified " ).
- IV-V. In the Army and Navy.
- VI. In the professions:
  - Church;
  - Law;
  - Medicine.
- VII. In pursuits followed by other educated persons.
- VIII. In the Government Civil Service.
- IX. Parochial, Town and Church Offices.
- X. Domestic Servants.
- XI. Independent.
- XII. Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics and Prisoners.

Tables showing, in respect of the above groups and sub-groups, (a) the absolute numbers and (b) the proportion per cent. of the persons in each class to (i) the total number pursuing any occupation and (ii) the total population in Great Britain, the counties of England, Wales and Scotland and the Islands in the British Seas were printed in the preface to the *Occupation Abstract*. Each table contained a column giving the " residue of the population " and, in that giving the absolute numbers, males and females were shown separately in two age-groups—under 20 and 20 and above. A further table gave the total number of persons in Great Britain, England, Wales, Scotland and the Islands in the British Seas assigned to occupations arranged alphabetically under the classified headings " so that any person referring to it may deduct from the totals given the number contributed by any particular head of occupation which he thinks misplaced in the class to which we have assigned it ".

Comparisons with results of previous Censuses were made in the preface to the *Occupation Abstract* between agricultural and commercial occupations. Separate analyses were given of the numbers of each sex in the two age-groups (under 20, 20 and above) employed in the mining of coal, copper, lead, iron, tin, manganese, salt, and mineral not specified; in the working of iron, copper, lead, tin, and metals not specified; and in the manufacture of cotton, hose, lace, wool and worsted, silk, flax and linen, pottery, china and earthenware, glass and glass bottles, gloves, engines and machines. Detailed information was given about the occupations of inmates of workhouses and gaols and of patients in hospitals and lunatic asylums. For reference purposes the preface also contained a table giving:

" . . . to a given Number of Inhabitants the Number of Acres; the Average Annual Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths; the Number of Persons Alive at certain Ages; the Number of Inhabited Houses; and the Number of Persons Born out of the County in which they were enumerated. Also the actual and assumed Increase of Population resulting from two returns, the Proportion of Persons of each Sex Married Annually under 21 years of Age, the Degree of Education, the Rate of Infant Mortality, and the Proportions of Persons engaged in Agriculture and Trade respectively, for each County in England and for North and South Wales."

The classified list was only used for a limited number of tables, the alphabetical arrangement, showing males and females aged under 20 and 20 and above, being retained in the county and in summary tables. The figures for England and Wales related to no fewer than 877 headings. This made it impracticable to publish data for every parish, township and place as previously so that, in the county tables, figures were only given for selected boroughs, cities, large towns or important parishes in addition to those for the county as a whole.

For presenting the results of the Census of 1851 a new classification was used in which the various occupations were distributed under "Classes" and "Sub-Classes", or as they have been renamed at later Censuses, 1851 "Orders" and "Sub-orders". Alphabetical lists of occupations were prepared showing the Orders and Sub-orders to which each one had been assigned. This was the first scientific attempt to classify occupations and, in spite of continual modification at later Censuses and almost complete revision, the form of classification was basically the same as that in use at the present day. It was also found possible to publish for the first time the number of persons by sex in each occupation in quinquennial periods of age to 100 years and over for each county and quinquennially to 85 years and over for England and Wales and for Scotland. The occupations of males and females over and under 20 years of age were shown for each registration division and principal town and of those aged 20 years and over for registration districts. Details of the information given in the main tables of the Reports on this and subsequent Censuses will be found in the lists given at the end of this chapter.

For the first time masters in trade and manufacture were asked to put "master" after the description of their occupation on the schedule and to add the number of men in their employ on the day of the Census. Farmers who were masters were asked to state how many acres of land they occupied and how many labourers they employed. The return of masters in trade and manufacture proved imperfect and statistics were not prepared, but analyses of farms by size and the number of labourers employed on them were published in *Population Tables II* after the abstracts of occupations.

In order to give a complete picture of the complicated occupational distribution of the people throughout the country in a form which would be readily evident at a glance, Mr. Petermann was requested by the Census Commissioners to prepare a map. It was constructed from the tabular data with which he was supplied and gave with the aid of tinting and symbolic figures a good general idea of the distribution of employments. This map appeared in the *Population Tables II* opposite page cxx.

The return of masters in trade was again included in 1861 in spite of its comparative failure in 1851. The main difficulty encountered was that masters often omitted to return themselves as such due to a lack of sufficient

1861 interest to study the notes on the back of the schedules. It was felt that the enquiry into agriculture in 1851 also suffered several imperfections. The same information was again required in 1861 but a complete abstract of the returns was not drawn. A sample of the numbers of farmers and their labourers and the size of their farms was prepared for ten counties only and given in the *General Report*. It was felt at that time that there was some prospect of a system of agricultural statistics in England as well as in Ireland and so the careful and laborious revision of the returns, which would have been needed to ensure any degree of accuracy, was not considered worthwhile.

The classification which had been drawn up in 1851 by Dr. Farr was entirely revised in 1861, and a book of instructions to the clerks employed in classifying

the occupations of the people was issued. This contained a list of occupational terms arranged under their appropriate "Orders", their number being increased to 18 as a result of the revision, and "Sub-orders", as well as alphabetically for convenience of reference. The terms listed under each Sub-order were obtained in the main from directories of London and other large towns. The Orders were grouped under six broad Classes namely (1) Professional, (2) Domestic, (3) Commercial, (4) Agricultural, (5) Industrial, (6) Indefinite and Non-Productive. In an appendix to the *General Report* Farr gave a long and interesting account of his method and opinions on the subject of occupational classification. He also proposed an enquiry into the conditions of industry similar to one which he had instituted following the enumeration at the previous Census. A specimen of the information he wished to obtain, supplied by the Manager of one of the South Staffordshire Works was annexed. A short memorandum on the Cornish mines, which had been prepared in 1854 was also added giving details of the outlay, number of men employed, produce and other particulars of the organisation. A copy of a circular issued by Farr to the medical profession was also shown and a draft report on the profession given as an example of the information received.

In 1871 the list was revised from similar sources, but the classification remained more or less unchanged. In 1881, however, it was decided to draw up a new dictionary of occupations since the original dictionary had become obsolete. The great change in nomenclature of occupations which had occurred since its compilation was probably due to the emergence of new branches of industry which required a greater sub-division than had been made previously in the classification. It was also partly due to the fact that many of the names in current use were scarcely more than nick-names which were short-lived but which had, nevertheless, to be retained in the list because they were used in completing the schedules.

To compile the new dictionary was a formidable task. Circulars were sent to leading manufacturers asking for information as to the designations used in their branches of industry and the information returned was supplemented by searches through trade directories and especially by a preliminary examination of the enumeration books from the chief industrial centres. Eventually between 11,000 and 12,000 different names of occupations were collected as compared with the 7,000 names used at previous Censuses. These were classified under some 400 headings which were grouped into Classes, Orders and Sub-orders, taken with some modifications from the Census of 1871. The six Classes remained the same except for the substitution of "Unoccupied" for "Indefinite and Non-Productive" in the Sixth Class and the number of Orders was increased to 24.

Up to and including 1871 persons described as "retired" from any stated occupation had been classed to that occupation. In 1881, however, those persons who had retired from business were classed to the "Unoccupied" group. Patients in lunatic asylums and all inmates of workhouses over 60 years of age were also put into this class as it was considered unlikely that they would return to their former occupations. Paupers under this age, patients in general hospitals and prisoners with stated occupations were placed in their former occupation as being possibly only temporary debarred from them. The same rule applied to persons "out of employ" from any stated handicraft. Clerks employed in any branch of commerce or industry were not assigned to that special branch but to the general heading "Commercial Clerks". This heading included all clerks excepting Civil Service, Army, Navy, Law, Bank, Insurance and Railway clerks. Similarly messengers, errand boys, porters and watchmen, except those employed by railway companies or in the Civil Service,

were classed under these headings and not under the particular industry or organization in which they followed this occupation. As a result of these and several other less important changes, comparisons between the results of 1881 and those at previous Censuses were rendered more difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In order to meet a criticism that masters had not been distinguished from men at previous Censuses, the Commissioners in 1891 adopted a plan suggested by the Local Government Board. The householder's schedules used in Censuses from 1851 onwards had, on the reverse side, an instruction that masters employing work-people should state this fact in the occupation column, and give the number of persons employed. This instruction had rarely been followed. It was thought, however, that if special columns were placed on the face of the schedule, better results might possibly be obtained. Consequently three new columns were introduced headed "employer", "employed", and "neither employer nor employed". In the Scottish schedule an additional column was provided to distinguish those working "on their own account". The instruction was given that against the name of each person engaged in any occupation a cross should be made in the appropriate column. In numerous instances no cross at all was made. In many others crosses were made in two or even in all three columns! The Registrar General and his assistants appear to have had very little faith in the results shown by these additional columns. Although they felt bound to include the results in the Census volumes, they did so with the comment that "we hold them to be excessively untrustworthy and shall make no use whatever of them in our remarks". The tables were published for each occupation only for England and Wales as a whole. The returns made in Scotland justified publication of the status details for counties and principal towns as well as for the country as a whole.

The introduction of this distinction between masters, men and those who were neither, but independent workers or dealers, rendered it necessary to diminish the number of separate occupational headings from 400 to 347. It was considered that the sheets on which the abstraction of the entries had to be made would otherwise be too large for the abstractor to manipulate. The consequent minor changes were listed in an appendix to the *General Report*. Under one of these alterations Army and Navy Pensioners became included with all other pensioners. The number of Orders remained unchanged but Class IV became "Agriculture and Fishing" and consequently minor changes within the two groups comprising this Class were necessary.

The more detailed age analysis which had been introduced in 1851 was further modified at each subsequent Census. The grouping was extended in 1861 for the totals of England and Wales to quinquennial groups from 0 to 100 years and over, but was reduced in counties to quinquennial to 25 years and decennial from 25 to 95 years and over. In 1871 the age-groups provided were quinquennial to 25 years and decennial from 25 to 75 years and over both for counties and the country as a whole. In 1881 the number of age-groups was reduced again becoming quinquennial to 25 and vicennial from 25 to 65, beyond which there was only one group, no age group breakdown being shown at all for counties. In 1891 the occupations of persons aged 10 years and upwards only were abstracted, age columns being provided for England and Wales only quinquennially from 10 to 25 years and for decennial periods to 65, beyond which, as in 1881, there was only one age-group. The method of publication of the occupation data remained the same as in 1851, that is in counties arranged divisionally, with totals for England and Wales in the *Summary Tables* volumes.

During the course of the preparation of the Census of 1901 the Home Office and the Board of Trade asked that further changes should be made in the classification in order to help the work of their Departments and 1901 bring their statistics more into line with those issued by other Departments. As a result of certain adjustments the number of occupational headings which had varied from Census to Census and had been 347 in 1891, was augmented to 382. This number would have been even greater if many numerically small occupational descriptions had not been deleted to provide for the further sub-division of certain important groups, and for the separate tabulation of others. Coal and shale miners were for the first time separately classed as "Hewers", "Other workers below ground", or "Workers above ground"; persons engaged in iron manufacture were differentiated as employed in "Blast Furnaces", in "Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills", in "Steel Smelting and Founding", in "Iron Founding", and in the manufacture of certain specific iron articles. Generally workers were separately described as producers of metal themselves, or of goods made from the metals. Similar sub-divisions in the cotton, wool and silk industry were made to distinguish the spinning from the weaving processes, and other processes peculiar to either cotton or wool. An attempt was also made to distinguish "Dealers" from "Makers" (first introduced in the Census of Scotland in 1891), and in certain cases "Skilled Artisans" from "Labourers"—"although the records of previous experience did not lead us to anticipate that these efforts would yield useful results". Also at the request of the Home Office and the Board of Trade information was sought for the first time of the number of people in certain industries working in their own homes. Statistics were again given distinguishing "Employers" from "Working for Employers" and "Working on Own Account" in spite of the fact that the result of the previous attempt to do this in 1891 had been held to be "excessively untrustworthy".

It was realised that the same difficulties which had been encountered in 1881 and 1891 in the collection of statements of occupation were just as likely to impair the results in 1901. As a consequence the instructions on the schedules for the completion of the occupational column were further revised and framed with the view of attracting the attention of the householders to the portions which might concern them. As a further aid copies of a Memorandum containing a list of the insufficient descriptions commonly met with, together with examples of the amended descriptions required, were distributed to enumerators. Copies of the Schedules and Memorandum appear in Appendix B to the *General Report 1901*. Further assistance was obtained from the Board of Agriculture who issued a special Memorandum to agriculturists directing their attention to the agricultural side. The Press publicised the importance of noting the instructions relating to the trades and industries of particular districts, and emphasized that all statements on the schedule would be treated as confidential. The Board of Education called upon the managers and teachers in Public Elementary Schools throughout England and Wales to bring to the notice of the children the national importance of this event. Circulars were issued intimating that the subject might well become one for special lectures and lessons in the schools. In the case of the older children instructions and information were given on the reasons for accuracy in the completion of the schedules and this teaching was extended to the Evening Schools, becoming a subject not only of interest but of immediate practical use. The Commissioners were sure, when the Census Returns were received, that these measures had indeed helped to secure greater accuracy in that year than in any previous Census.

Apart from changes of classification important modifications in the form of the Occupation Tables were introduced. Administrative counties replaced the

registration counties and details were given for county boroughs, urban districts with a population exceeding 5,000 and not 50,000 as previously, and aggregates of county and urban and rural districts. Tables showing occupied females included analyses by marital condition for the first time; the unmarried being distinguished from the married or widowed. As in 1891, a statement of occupation was required only in respect of those of 10 years of age and over, but the number of age-groups was increased to 10, 10 years to 15 being divided into two groups, 10 and under 14, and 14 and under 15, while the age-group 65 to 75 which after the Census of 1871 had been merged in the group 65 years and upwards, was reinstated. Supplementary tables showed the occupations of children aged 10 and under 14 at each year, and of "Pensioners" and "Retired" according to their former occupations.

Preliminary to starting the work on these more detailed tabulations it was necessary to assign each occupation returned to its correct heading in the classification. The new dictionary of occupations which had been drawn up in 1881 had been, after minor alterations, employed again in 1891. In 1901, however, further radical changes in classification became indispensable and a new list was compiled; it contained 15,000 designations, classified and indexed, as compared with between 11,000 in 1871 and 12,000 in 1881. The grouping of occupations by Classes was no longer employed and the number of Orders was reduced to 23. Substantial changes in the grouping of, and consequently the occupations assigned to, Orders formerly included in the Industrial Class made comparison between Orders in this Class in 1891 and 1901 very difficult.

The main importance of the 1911 Census enquiry into occupations lay in the increased interest in the difference between an industrial and an occupational classification. Up to 1911 only the personal occupation had been

1911 asked for on the schedule, although from 1891 onwards a supplementary question as to industrial status was added, and in 1901 persons were further asked to state if they were carrying on their trade or industry "at home". The Census classification based on these returns of personal occupation had related partly to definite personal occupations which could be common to several different industries, and partly to industries which could comprise many distinct occupations. In this way clerks, messengers, porters, Carmen and engine drivers or stokers, who were engaged in occupations which are of a very similar character in the various industries with which they are connected, were classified according to their personal occupations. In most other cases persons were classified according to the manufacture, trade or service with which they were connected although some of the larger industries were sub-divided in the tables to show the principal personal occupations in those industries.

Both the personal and industrial classifications of occupations have their particular uses and the classification which had evolved combined something of both. From 1851 to 1871 the industrial classification was more closely followed than it was from 1881 onwards. Many workers, however, engaged in occupations common to many industries gave no indication as to the industry with which they were connected and the limited information derived from the single question as to occupation gave unsatisfactory returns both of personal occupation and industry.

It was found practicable in 1911 to secure consistently industrial tabulation by classifying the persons grouped under headings relating to personal occupations according to the industry or service with which they were connected, in this way discovering the total numbers employed in various industries or groups of industries and services. The information necessary for this double classification was obtained by means of an additional column on the schedule.

The column in which occupation was to be entered related to "personal occupation", while for persons returned as working for an employer the industry or service with which they were connected, as indicated by "the nature of employer's business", was to be entered in the column provided for that purpose, when this was not clearly shown by the description in the preceding column.

This additional column, apart from obtaining information on industries, greatly improved the occupational statistics since the addition of the industry was often useful in determining the nature of an imperfectly described occupation. It was generally agreed, however, that under the existing conditions of enumeration a purely occupational tabulation was still impossible to secure. This opinion was in some measure borne out by a very thorough experiment made with a view to testing the feasibility of introducing a consistently personal classification of occupations which should tabulate, by the nature of the process performed by the individual worker, those sections of the list which were classified only according to the nature of the product or of the material worked in. For a large number of headings in the list, some of the workers under which were believed to be engaged in processes involving special risk to health, cards were prepared upon which the description of the occupation was exactly copied from the schedule. Cards were prepared for over 700,000 workers and it was hoped to ascertain the numbers subjected to unhealthy conditions and secure improvement in knowledge of occupational mortality. The attempt was a failure, for it was found as the result of the test that such workers commonly described their calling merely in terms of the article produced—that under which it was classified in the tables of occupations. In spite of the fact that there are many processes in needle making, it was found that the great majority of the Redditch workers described themselves simply as "needle-makers". In the case of Sheffield toolmakers the results were better in that the majority described the nature of their work as well as the product, but here again the proportion who did not afford the necessary information was large enough to make a detailed occupational tabulation impossible.

Bearing in mind the need for comparability in occupational statistics no important change in the 1901 classification, which had proved itself satisfactory, was found practicable in 1911 and the number of Orders and their titles remained unchanged. Nevertheless the groups within them suffered extensive revision. As a result of much correspondence with large employers of labour and others, some of whom provided extensive and detailed lists of the various designations of occupations in their particular industries, the size of the classification was substantially increased. The number of separate headings in the tables, which in 1881 had been 398, in 1891 347, and in 1901 382, was now further increased by sub-division to 472 and the number of different terms by which people describe their occupations to 30,000.

For the first time the *Classification of Occupations* was not limited in its use merely to the tabulation of Census results. It was also found useful by the Board of Trade in their Labour Exchanges, enabling them to co-ordinate their returns with those of the Census. More important still, it was published in the series of Census reports: this led to increased interest in the classification and to more suggestions for its improvement on later occasions.

Under the improved means of tabulation made possible by the introduction of the punched card system, many additional details to the occupational statistics to be derived became possible. In 1901, under the old system of "ticking" it had been felt that the limit of the amount of data to be extracted had been reached and no further particulars could safely be tabulated if any degree of accuracy was to be retained. With the introduction of machinery,

data were coded direct from the actual schedules (not, as formerly, from copies made by the enumerators) and then recorded on special cards which were sorted and counted mechanically; the risk of human errors and omissions in copying was lessened and the scope of analyses increased. The most important part of the tabulation process lay in the coding of statements on the schedule. The occupational enquiry was the most difficult and complicated of any; its relative importance can be judged from the fact that of a total sum of nearly £9,000 expended upon clerical work in the preparation of the occupation and industry tables, no less than £4,000 was for coding alone. The code employed in this formidable task was so arranged that the number for the occupation represented the industry as well in all cases except when the industry differed from that most commonly associated with the occupation in question, in which case a separate number was added.

Apart from the increase in particulars caused by the additional headings and terms in the classification, new features included a more detailed study of the employment of young persons and tabulations were made for males and females in each occupation in single years from the age of 10 years to 20 years. Details of marital condition were also further extended. In 1901 unmarried women, had, for the first time, been distinguished from the married or widowed. In 1911 an additional distinction was made between the married and the widowed; married males were also shown separately. The numbers of persons carrying on trade or industry "at home" were tabulated according to their status, i.e., whether employer, working for employer, or working on own account, whereas formerly they had been grouped under a single heading.

It has always been found that the schedules were more correctly filled up at each successive Census whatever faults still remained. The additions to the schedule in 1911, however, naturally increased the difficulties experienced by the ordinary occupier in making the return. As in 1901 instruction was given in schools, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress co-operated in issuing explanatory memoranda on the occupational section of the return. The instructions on the schedule itself were amplified and a special memorandum issued to enumerators giving precise details of the nature of the information required, with additional details of particular industries viz.: (a) Mining and Quarrying, (b) Textile trades, (c) Metal, Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc., trades. These instructions were reproduced in the Report, Volume X, on Occupations and Industries.

The form of presenting the statistics was materially changed on this occasion. Whereas previously the whole of the details for each county had (with certain modifications of this system) been printed together under each county, the counties being arranged under their divisions up to 1891 and a separate volume for each county in 1901, in 1911 a separate volume was devoted to each individual subject. In this way occupational and industrial statistics were found for the entire country and its parts in one volume published in two parts. The second part was issued in advance and contained one table giving a condensed list of occupations of males and females in each administrative county, county borough, urban district of which the population exceeded 50,000 and the aggregates of rural districts in each administrative county. The marital condition of all females was shown but not an age-distribution. More detailed information of occupation was given in the first part of the volume. In addition it was stated in the report that further particulars as detailed as those given for England and Wales could be furnished to local authorities for administrative counties, county boroughs, and other urban districts of over 50,000 population and for the urban or rural aggregates in each county and the full list of occupations—distinguishing married males,

and unmarried, married and widowed females, but without age-distribution—for all urban districts of 5,000 population or upwards.

**THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, 1921.** The experiment in tabulation by personal occupation, which had been conducted in 1911 to carry out an investigation into occupational health risk, and which had been 1921 deemed a "decided failure", was reconsidered during the interval between the 1911 and 1921 Censuses by those responsible for the Census Report of 1911. On going over the ground again they came to the opinion that the view of the results taken in 1911 was probably too pessimistic and that it had not been conclusively proved, as was believed then, that a purely occupational classification was impossible.

As a result of this revised outlook the British Empire Statistical Conference which met in London in 1920 passed a resolution in favour of separate and independent tabulations by occupation and industry. A Committee, on which the other Departments chiefly interested, the Board of Trade, the Home Office and the Ministry of Labour were associated with the General Register Office, was appointed to frame the new classifications. These were planned for use not only in the Census, but for any other occupational and industrial tabulations issued by government departments. The Committee recommended that the classification should be based on two lists, the one of industries and the other of occupations, each heading being defined and given a reference number, that the headings should be so arranged as to be capable of grouping into classes according to a fixed and defined system, and that the basic principle of the industrial classification should be the product or type of service and that of the occupational classification the process carried out, and the material worked in.

In order to obtain two distinct sets of statistics it was necessary to amplify, and get an answer to, the industry column on the schedule. In 1911 this column had been more or less optional, couched in general terms under the heading "Industry or Service with which worker is connected." It ran: "This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Column 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry needed for Domestic Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body." In 1921 both the columns relating to occupation and industry were more definite and a further column asking the employer's address was added:

Personal Occupation	Employment	Place of Work
State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, etc.	(1) If working for an employer state the name and business of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if at present out of work, of last employer, adding "out of work".  (2) If employing persons for purposes of business write "Employer".  (3) If working on own account and not employing persons for purposes of business write "Own Account".	Give the address of each person's place of work.  For a person with no regular place of work write "No fixed place".  If the work is carried on mainly at home, write "At home".
Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture the reply should be sufficient to show the particular type of work done stating where applicable the Material worked in, and the Article made or dealt in, if any.	(Note:—For Domestic Servants and others in personal service write "Private".)	(No entry is required for any person who is retired or out of work.)

This change in the form of the questions naturally ensured much more careful and detailed answers. These enabled the occupational statistics to be improved and secured more accurate and detailed information as to industry. Lists of the principal employers of labour in each area were compiled and the correct industrial code number was marked against each firm—in some cases only after direct enquiry of the firm in question. These lists were used by the clerks engaged in industry coding and the correct classification of all the employees of a firm was ensured in this way, however indifferently the nature of the employer's business might have been returned on the schedule by the employee. The *General Report* (p. 86) stated that without the information as to the name of the employer as well as the nature of the employer's business it would have been absolutely impossible to present industrial statistics in the degree of detail shown in the Industry Tables.

The introduction of the new Classification of Industries meant a complete revision of what had formerly been known as the Occupational Classification although in reality it had been both occupational and industrial in character. Very few numbers in the new list could be compared with earlier Censuses. With certain minor exceptions the figures for the professional occupations remained comparable and also certain others such as farmers, agricultural labourers, gardeners, gamekeepers, carmen and motor drivers, which had been dealt with occupationally in 1911 and a few occupations necessarily confined to certain industries such as tram drivers and conductors, railway engine drivers, firemen and cleaners, guards and signalmen. The revised occupational classification contained 32 Orders divided again in Sub-Orders and 611 headings, as compared with 23 Orders and 472 headings in 1911. Comparability with previous Censuses was further impaired by the fact that whereas figures had been prepared in 1891, 1901 and 1911 for all persons aged 10 years and over, in 1921 the lower age limit was fixed at 12 years to coincide with the school-leaving age.

In drawing up the new Occupational Classification the Commissioners were faced with the alternative of classifying primarily by process and sub-dividing by material or of classifying by material and sub-dividing by process. The choice was quickly determined by the fact that similarly named processes often differ radically in their nature according to the material to which they are applied, and the system of primary classification by material was adopted. The Industrial Classification, on the other hand, was based upon the product made or the service rendered by the employer. It was arranged in a similar fashion to the Occupational Classification in 22 Orders divided into Sub-Orders, but the Classified List of Industries corresponding to the Classified List of Occupations consisted mainly of names of all manner of products instead of peculiar designations of occupations.

Occasionally there may seem to have been divergences from this basic system of classification. In some cases, for example, makers of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, there were no processes of sufficient importance to call for separate enumeration, and material worked in became the only basis of classification, apart from questions of industrial status and of skill. In such cases it would seem at first sight that the occupational classification had become industrial. The fundamental distinction, however, became apparent on comparison with the corresponding title in the Industrial Classification. The occupational title included only those workers who actually manipulated (or directed the manipulation of) tobacco in its processes of manufacture, while the industrial title included workers of many miscellaneous occupations not directly concerned with the manipulation of tobacco, but in some way concerned with the industry of its manufacture.

In cases where the information provided in 1921 appeared to fall short of that of 1911 it should be remembered that the occupational and industrial tables must be read in conjunction. For example in 1921, for commercial occupations Nos. 770-789, no information was given as to the nature of the business in which the shopkeeper (770), shop assistant (775), etc., was engaged, whereas in 1911 these workers had been distinguished as butchers, grocers, greengrocers, etc. The industrial type of classification followed in 1911, however, had classed those employed in the grocery trade as grocers, without reference to their personal occupations as shopkeepers, shop assistants, roundsmen, etc., merely distinguishing employers from employed. In 1921 the work of the individual as employer or manager, shop assistant, roundsman, etc., was regarded as his occupation, and the fact that it was pursued in connection with the grocery trade was an industrial consideration. Details were given in the *Industry Tables* of the occupation, sex and age of those engaged in the grocery trade, distinguishing wholesale and retail and providing information as to the various classes of workers concerned—shopkeepers, shop assistants, warehousemen, etc.

The method of presenting the Census data adopted in 1911 was not used in 1921; the 1901 form of presentation of local figures in *County Parts* was reinstated. Consequently local statistics for all occupations, but not industries, were given in each of the 1921 series of *County Parts* in addition to two separate volumes entitled *Occupation Tables* and *Industry Tables*. The special tabulation of the occupations of young people at each year of age under 20 was not repeated, but the groups were more detailed than in 1901, being 12-13, 14-15, 16-17, 18-19. Details of marital condition, industrial status, etc., were given as before. The industrial tables showed the numbers in each industry by sex, age and the principal occupations for England and Wales and the numbers and principal occupations by sex in each industry for England and Wales, six of the principal industrial regions and certain specially selected urban areas.

In 1931 the scope of the enquiry was slightly extended to include particular mention of those "Out of Work". The columns on the Occupier's Schedule relating to Occupation and Industry were as follows:

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

<p>In Columns K and L, give required particulars for every person <i>aged 14 or over</i> who follows some occupation or calling for payment or profit (whether working or out-of-work at the time of the Census), or who formerly followed some such occupation and is now wholly retired.</p>		
Personal Occupation	Employer worked for in occupation stated in column K, <i>and Employer's Business</i>	
State occupation or calling followed. If out of work or wholly retired, add "Out of work", or "Retired" as the case may be, after the statement of occupation. The occupation must be stated precisely; vague or indefinite terms must not be used. See instructions.	State <i>Name, Business and Business Address</i> of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if out of work, or wholly retired, of last employer. The nature of the business should be fully described, and the product or kind of service stated, where applicable. Vague and indefinite terms must not be used.	For persons (aged 14 or over) neither usually following an occupation for payment or profit nor retired from any such occupation, write "Private Means", "Home Duties", "School", "Law Student", etc., etc.
Where the occupation is connected with <i>Trade or Manufacture</i> the reply should show the particular kind of work done—the Material worked in or Article made or dealt in, if any. In the case of <i>Profession or Service</i> the precise branch must be stated.	If the employer carries on more than one kind of business, manufacture or service, the business and business address given should be that of the particular works, etc., where the person in question is employed.	
If more than one paid occupation is followed, state <i>only</i> that by which the living is mainly earned. Apprentices and Articled Clerks should be included here.	But for Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write only "Private".	
K	L	M

A further direction as to the unemployment condition was printed among the instructions on the back of the schedule:

"Subject to the special cases mentioned below, the usual occupation should be stated. A person does not cease to have an occupation solely because he is for the time being unemployed . . . . If a man who follows the calling of a carpenter is in work at Census time he will enter "Carpenter". If he happens to be out of a job at Census time he should enter "Carpenter, out of work", and the particulars given in column L should be those of *last employer* . . . . But cases may occur where a man has not been employed at his original occupation for a very long time. The question is—what is the occupation by which he is seeking to earn a livelihood. If he is still seeking a living at his original occupation, he should enter that occupation (adding "out of work") even if he has been for

a very long time unemployed at it. If, on the other hand, he has no prospect of making a living by that occupation and is getting and relying upon some other work for his means of livelihood, he should state the occupation by which he is at present getting a livelihood. But if a man has done no paid work of any kind since he ceased to be employed at his original occupation, he should in any case state that occupation, adding "out of work" if still seeking to earn a living, or "retired" if no longer seeking to work for a living."

The Census of 1931 was the first time when records of persons temporarily "out of work" had been tabulated. It can be readily understood that it is a subject of which it is not easy to give a true picture from data collected on one particular day of the year. Unemployment may vary according to the time of the year and it is difficult to frame a question on such a subject in a way which will ensure a uniform reply. Certain degrees of unemployment, like sickness, or temporary unemployment for a short time, which is sometimes an inseparable feature of an occupation, cannot be considered in the same category as the chronically and unavoidably "out of work". In spite of all these difficulties, however, the economic depression of 1931 was so acute as to justify the decision that some impression of the serious unemployment situation of the country should be attempted.

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee made a comparison of the results of the Census enquiry in certain industries with corresponding items in the series regularly obtained by the Ministry of Labour. The Committee in their Report published in 1935 concluded that the Census Returns "have real value as an indication of the comparative levels of unemployment in different industries." The statistics derived were extensive and appeared, in their relevant place, in most of the tables in the separate 1931 Census *Occupation Tables* and *Industry Tables*.

In the Introductions to both the *Classification of Occupations* and the *Classification of Industries* published as part of the series of reports on the Census of 1931 the following definitions are given of Occupation and Industry:

"Occupation: The occupation of any person is the kind of work which he or she performs; and this alone determines the particular group in an occupation classification to which the person is assigned. The nature of the factory, business or service in which the person is employed has no bearing upon the classification of his occupation, except to the extent that it enables the nature of his duties to be more clearly defined. This will perhaps be made clearer by an example. A "fettler" (i.e., a cleaner) "of castings" may be employed in a Brass Foundry, a Bedstead Works, an Engineering Works, or in any kind of works in which articles are cast from molten metal. But the nature of the works in which he is employed has no bearing upon his occupation, and all "fettlers of castings" should be classed to the same occupational group.

Industry: The industry in which any individual is engaged is determined (whatever may be his occupation) by reference to the business in, or for the purposes of which, his occupation is followed.

As a single business will employ a number of individuals of widely varying occupations for the purpose of affording a particular service or creating a particular product, it will be seen that the industrial classification differs essentially from the occupational in that the latter only takes account of the nature of the work performed by the individual, while the former has regard only to the nature of the service or product to which his labour contributes. The man who is occupationally a carpenter, or a carman, for instance, is classified industrially to building, if employed by a builder, or to brewing, if employed by a brewer.

It is a person's occupation, i.e. the nature of his work, which determines the type and degree of the strains, physical or mental, to which he is subjected, and the conditions generally under which his working life is lived. These are in the main independent of his industrial association, i.e., of the industry or service which affords him employment. Hence, it follows that a satisfactory occupational

classification must ignore the irrelevant consideration of industry, grouping together, e.g., all clerks, whether employed in insurance, trade, or railway transport, etc. But industrial association, grouping together all persons, whatever their occupations, who contribute their labour to a particular service or product, is also of prime importance, largely from the economic point of view, e.g., as affecting unemployment, and as in the aggregate affording a record of industrial development. In the absence of full recognition of the fundamental difference between these principles of grouping, classifications have been framed which, though described as occupational, prove on examination to be largely industrial. But a hybrid classification cannot serve either purpose adequately, hence the need for the dual classification, if information is to be provided upon both these important aspects of national life."

The classifications employed in 1931 remained, with certain modifications, very much the same as in 1921. Such revision as was made followed from recommendations of the Census Sub-Committee which had been responsible for drawing up the new classifications adopted in 1921. Tables noting all changes effected were shown both for the occupational and industrial classifications.

The Classifications were published as in 1921 and in addition a Dictionary of Occupational Terms giving definitions of some 29,000 such terms was published in 1927. The number of Orders was not increased but certain alterations were made in the scope of their titles. For example, Order No. XVI which in 1921 had covered "Makers of and Workers in Paper; Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers, etc.,," was split in 1931 and "Printers and Photographers" composed an Order of their own.

The statistics prepared in 1931 were considerably different from those of 1921. Minor changes in the analysis of the data once again affected comparability. In 1891, 1901 and 1911 statistics of occupations and industries had been prepared for all persons aged 10 years and over, and in 1921 for those over 12. In 1931 the age period was again changed to include only those over school-leaving age, i.e., over 14 years of age. The terms describing the industrial status of persons were also modified. The old division of "Employer" and "Employee", said to have lost much of its meaning in the modern world of trade and commerce, was replaced by the categories "Managerial" and "Operative" in occupation and industry tables. The managerial division consisted of employers, directors, managers, superintendents and other persons of like status. The group was further sub-divided as far as returns would permit into managers of primary operations and managers of subsidiary departments.

In 1931 a series of *County Parts* was again published, but no statistics of occupation or industry were included. These statistics were confined to the two special volumes of *Occupation Tables* and *Industry Tables*. It will be seen from the reference lists given below (p. 53) that statistics were given according to the full list of occupations for each county (with and without any county boroughs), for each county borough and for other urban areas with populations exceeding 50,000 persons and for a number of regions which, with two exceptions—Greater London (the City and Metropolitan Police Districts) and North 3 (the West Riding of Yorkshire with the County Borough of York)—differ from the industrial areas used in 1921. The local information provided in respect of the smaller urban and of the rural areas was similar in scope to that of 1921, but the several orders were supplemented throughout by the addition of certain numerically important occupations and groups of occupations. Some saving of space was effected in the statistics regarding females by the combination of certain orders in which they are relatively unimportant. In the volume of *Industry Tables* the analysis according to the

industrial areas of 1921 was abandoned; in its place the same general plan of presenting local statistics as that used for occupations was followed, so that for the first time statistics for counties and large towns were available both for occupations and for industries. In addition, a number of special tables were introduced setting out the distribution of workers in retail businesses and amplifying in certain other directions the statistics previously presented.

### OCCUPATIONS: 1851 GREAT BRITAIN

#### VOLUME AND TABLE No.

##### CLASSIFICATION

###### Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Divisional Tables listed below (D) are similar for each Division and are unnumbered in the published volumes. Tables with Arabic numerals are included in the Report section of Vol. I and tables with Roman numerals in the Summary Tables section of the same volume.

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated.

#### POPULATION TABLES II (AGES, CIVIL CONDITION, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.), VOL. I AND II

##### CLASSES, SUB-CLASSES AND GROUPS

Great Britain, with Islands in the British Seas

54 and SUPP. *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; 0-99 in quinquennia, 100+*

Registration Counties of England and Wales, Scotland

(D) *Age-groups: 0-99 in quinquennia, 100+*

England and Wales, Scotland, Islands in the British Seas

XXV-XXVII *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; 0-84 in quinquennia, 85+*

Great Britain, etc., England and Wales, Scotland, Islands in the British Seas, Registration Divisions and Counties of England and Wales. Scottish Counties, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey with adjacent islands

XXVIII-XXIX

*Males and females aged 20+*

Counties of Scotland, Islands in the British Seas, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey etc.

(D) *Age-groups: 0-24 in quinquennia, 25-74 in decennia, 75+*

Registration Districts of England and Wales

(D) *Males and females aged 20+*

Principal towns of Great Britain

(D) *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

England and Wales and Registration Divisions, Scotland (9 principal towns), Islands in the British Seas (3 principal towns)

XXX-XXXII

and (D) *Employers by number of employees (trade and manufacture)*

England and Wales, Scotland, Islands in the British Seas

XLIII-LXII *Blind persons, inmates of workhouses, prisons, lunatic asylums and hospitals—occupations or former occupations by age-groups: 0-99 by quinquennia, 100+*

##### GROUPS (alphabetical order)

Great Britain, with Islands in the British Seas

53 *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES

Great Britain, with Islands in the British Seas  
 18      *Proportions in each Class and Sub-Class per 100,000 aged 20 and 20+*  
 Great Britain, England and Wales, Scotland, Islands in the British Seas  
 XXIV     *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*  
 Registration Divisions of England and Wales, Scotland, Islands in the British Seas  
 (D)       *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## FARMERS

Great Britain, etc., England and Wales, Scotland, Islands in the British Seas, Registration Divisions and Counties, Scottish Counties, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey etc.  
 XXXIII-XXXVI  
 and (D)      *Farmers by number of male labourers employed and acreage of farm*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1861 ENGLAND AND WALES

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Divisional Tables listed below (Arabic numerals under Vol. II) are similar for each Division, but the table numbers vary according to the number of counties in each Division. For reasons of space the table numbers are quoted for *Division V only*.

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated.

## POPULATION TABLES, VOL. II (AGES, CIVIL CONDITION, OCCUPATION, ETC.)

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## England and Wales

XVIII      *Age-groups: under 20, 20+, all ages*  
 XXIX      *European aliens in age-groups: under 20, 20+, all ages*  
 XL        *The Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, paupers in workhouses, prisoners, lunatics in asylums, patients in hospitals—occupations or former occupations: persons at all ages*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## England and Wales

XIX, XX     *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; 0-100+ in quinquennia*  
 XXX, XXXI    *European aliens by country of birth (18 countries) in age-groups: under 20, 20+*  
 XLI-XLVII    *The Blind, Blind from birth, Deaf-and-Dumb, etc. (as in Table XL above)—occupations or former occupations by age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## Islands in the British Seas

XXII, XXIII    *Age-groups: under 20, 20+ (Islands collectively and separately)*  
 LV            *The Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, etc. (as Table XL above)—occupations or former occupations by age-groups: under 20, 20+ (Islands shown collectively)*

## GROUPS (alphabetical order)

## England and Wales

XVII        *Persons, males, females at all ages*  
 Islands in the British Seas (collectively)  
 XXI        *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Registration Divisions

10      *Age-groups: under 20, 20+, all ages*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Registration Counties

11-16    *Age-groups: 0-24 in quinquennia, 25-94 in decennia, 95+*

## Registration Districts

17, 18    *Males and females aged 20+*

## Principal Towns

19, 20    *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## SELECTED SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Registration Divisions

26, 27    *European aliens in age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## VOL. III (GENERAL REPORT): APPENDIX

## CLASSES

## England and Wales, Registration Divisions, Counties and Districts

82, 83    *Persons aged 20+, numbers and proportions in each Class*

## PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

## England and Wales

84      *Persons at all ages: occupations in order of numerical importance*85      *Males, 15-19, 20-39 years: occupations in order of numerical importance*

## Registration Districts (with locally important occupations)

86      *Males and females aged 20+*

## FARMERS AND FARM LABOURERS

## 10 counties, together and individually

87-98    *Farmers by number of male labourers employed and acreage of farm, and comparison with 1851*

## ALL OCCUPATIONS

## England and Wales

102, 103    *Juveniles and children: 0-, 5-, 10-, 15-19, numbers and proportions (1) at school (2) at home (3) in occupations: 1851, 1861*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1871 ENGLAND AND WALES

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Divisional Tables listed below (Arabic numerals in Vol. III) are similar for each Division, but the table numbers vary according to the number of counties in each Division. For reasons of space the table numbers are quoted for *Division V only*.

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated.

## VOL. III (AGES, CIVIL CONDITION, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.)

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## England and Wales

XVII      *Age-groups: under 20, 20+, all ages*XXV      *European aliens in age groups: under 20, 20+*XXXVII    *The Blind, Blind from birth, Deaf-and-Dumb—occupations or former occupations*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

England and Wales

XVIII, XIX *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; 0-24 in quinquennia, 25-74 in decennia, 75+*

XXVI, XXVII

*European aliens by country of birth (17 countries) in age-groups: under 20, 20+*XXXVIII-**XL***The Blind, Blind from birth, Deaf-and-Dumb—occupations or former occupations by age-groups: under 20, 20+*

Registration Counties, Islands in the British Seas (collectively and separately)

11-16 *Age-groups: 0-24 in quinquennia, 25-74 in decennia, 75+*

Principal Towns

18-19 *Males and females aged 20+*

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

Registration Divisions, Islands in the British Seas (collectively)

10 *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## CLASSES AND ORDERS

Registration Divisions, Counties and Districts

17 *Males and females aged 20+*

## SELECTED SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

Registration Divisions

24, 25 *European aliens in age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## VOL. IV (GENERAL REPORT): APPENDIX A

## GROUPS (alphabetical order)

England and Wales, Islands in the British Seas (collectively)

99, 178 *Persons, males, females at all ages*

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

England and Wales

100 *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

England and Wales

101, 102 *Analysis as in Tables XVIII, XIX above, with further occupational detail in footnotes*

Islands in the British Seas

179, 180 *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

England and Wales

103 *Persons at all ages: occupations in order of numerical importance*104 *Males aged 20-44: occupations in order of numerical importance*107 *Serial table for 1861, 1871: males and females at all ages*

Registration Districts (with occupations of local importance)

108 *Males and females aged 20+*

17 counties, together and individually

109-127 *Farmers by number of male labourers employed and acreage of farm, and comparison with 1851*

## ALL OCCUPATIONS

England and Wales

105, 106 *Juveniles and children: 0-, 5-, 10-, 15-19, numbers and proportions (1) at school (2) at home (3) in occupations: 1851, 1861, 1871*

**OCCUPATIONS: 1881 ENGLAND AND WALES****VOLUME AND TABLE No.****CLASSIFICATION****Area***Population and Characteristics*

**VOL. III (AGES, CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.)**  
(containing Summary Tables (S) and uniform Divisional Tables (D))

**CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS**

## England and Wales

4 (S) *Persons, males, females at all ages***ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS**

## England and Wales

5 (S) *Age-groups: under 5, 5-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 45-, 65+; males and females*  
13 (S) *European aliens by country of birth (20 countries): males and females***XVII-XIX (S)***Blind, Blind from birth, Deaf-and-Dumb: males and females*Registration Divisions and Counties, Urban Areas with populations  
exceeding 50,00010 (D) *Males and females at all ages***GROUPS (alphabetical order)**

## England and Wales

6 (S) *Persons, males, females at all ages***VOL. IV (GENERAL REPORT)****CLASSES**

## England and Wales, Registration Counties

32 *Proportion of persons in each class per 1,000 enumerated***OCCUPATIONS: 1891 ENGLAND AND WALES****VOLUME AND TABLE No.****CLASSIFICATION****Area***Population and Characteristics*

Where not further specified below—  
Tables show Males and Females  
separately, with a lower age limit of  
10 years;

Industrial status distinguishes em-  
ployers, working for employers,  
working on own account, others  
or no statement.

**VOL. III (AGES, CONDITIONS AS TO MARRIAGE, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.)**  
(containing Summary Tables (S) and uniform Divisional Tables (D))

**CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS**

## England and Wales

4 (S) *Persons, males and females aged 10+***ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS**

## England and Wales

5 (S) *(1) Industrial status (2) age-groups: 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-,  
65+*

14 (S) *European aliens by country of birth (20 countries)*  
 18-20 (S) *Blind, Blind from childhood, Deaf-and-Dumb*  
 Registration Divisions and Counties, Urban Areas with populations exceeding 50,000  
 7 (D) *Males and females aged 10+*  
 GROUPS (alphabetical order)  
 England and Wales  
 6 (S) *Persons, males, females aged 10+*

## VOL. IV (GENERAL REPORT)

## CLASSES

England and Wales, Registration Counties  
 31 *Proportion of persons in each class per 1,000 enumerated*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1901 ENGLAND AND WALES

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

*Population and Characteristics*

Where not further specified below—  
 Tables show Males and Females separately, with a lower age limit of 10 years;

Marital condition distinguishes unmarried, married or widowed;

Industrial status distinguishes employers, working for employers, working on own account, others or no statement.

## SUMMARY TABLES

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## England and Wales

XXXV *(1) Industrial status (2) working at home (3) marital condition of females (all conditions; married or widowed) (4) age-groups: 10-, 14-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75+*  
 XXXVII *Children aged 10 and under 14, by individual years of age*  
 XXXVIII *Pensioners or Retired, former occupations by (1) inmates of workhouses (2) inmates of lunatic asylums (3) marital condition of females*  
 XLII *Pauper inmates of workhouses by (1) marital condition of females (2) age-groups: under 25, 25-74 in decennia, 75+,—occupations or former occupations*  
 XLIII *Prisoners in local and convict prisons by (1) marital condition (2) age-groups: under 20, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45+,—occupations or former occupations*  
 LI *Blind, Blind from childhood, Deaf-and-Dumb. Marital condition of females*  
 XLVIII *European aliens by country of birth*

## GROUPS (alphabetical order)

XXXVI *Persons, males, females*

## ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

## Urban District and Rural District aggregates in England and Wales

XXXIX A, B *(1) Marital condition (2) age-groups as in Table XXXV*

## Administrative Counties and County Boroughs

XL A, B *Males and females, with marital condition of females (all occupations)*  
 XLI *Children aged 10 and under 14, with total and total occupied in two age-groups: 10-12, 13*

## GENERAL REPORT with Appendices

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS and GROUPS

## England and Wales

34      *Serial table for 1881, 1891, 1901: ages under 15, 15+, and total*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS, AND SELECTED GROUPS

## United Kingdom, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland

35      *Serial table for 1881, 1891, 1901: persons, males, females—numbers and proportions per million occupied*

## ORDERS AND SELECTED SUB-ORDERS

## England and Wales, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs

29, 30      *Proportion per 10,000 occupied*

## ALL OCCUPATIONS

31      *Marital condition, proportions of unmarried and of married or widowed females engaged in occupations by age-groups: 10+; 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75+*32      *Children under 15, proportions engaged in occupations by age-groups: under 14; 10-, 13-, 14-*

## COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## London Administrative County, Yorkshire (East, North and West Riding Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs), Lancashire (Administrative County with associated County Boroughs)

32      (1) *industrial status* (2) *working at home* (3) *marital condition of females* (4) *age-groups as in Summary Tables, XXXV*

## Other Administrative Counties (with associated County Boroughs)

32      *Males and females with marital condition of females. (Additional detail of age, industrial status, etc. as for London, etc. above, given under some counties for certain occupations of local importance.)*33      *Children 10 and under 14, by individual years*34      *Pensioners or Retired by (1) inmates of workhouses and lunatic asylums (2) marital condition (3) age-groups: under 35, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75+, —former occupations*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS, AND SELECTED GROUPS

## County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, County aggregates of Urban and Rural Districts

35      (1) *Marital condition of females* (2) *age-groups: 10-, 15-, 25-, 45-, 65+*

## ORDERS AND SELECTED SUB-ORDERS

## County Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts with population exceeding 5,000

35A      (1) *Males and females aged 10+ (2) numbers and proportions of children under 14 engaged in occupations (3) numbers and proportions of married or widowed females engaged in occupations (4) proportion of domestic servants to numbers of separate occupiers or families*

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

## Population and Characteristics

Where not further specified below—  
Tables show Males and Females separately, with a lower age limit of 10 years;

Marital condition distinguishes unmarried, married, widowed;

Industrial status distinguishes employers, working for employers, working on own account, others or no statement.

## OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES (T), SUMMARY TABLES (S), INFIRMITIES (IN.)

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## England and Wales

T1, S48	Persons, males, females, with marital condition of females
T3, S50	(1) Industrial status (2) working at home (3) working at home by industrial status (4) age-groups: 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75+
T7, S51	Married males by (1) industrial status (2) working at home by industrial status (3) age-groups: 10-, 20-, 21-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75+
T8, S52	Marital condition of females by (1) industrial status (2) working at home by industrial status (3) age-groups as in Table T3
T14(A), S54	Juveniles 10 and under 21 years by individual years of age
T17, S53	Pensioners and Retired, former occupations by (1) inmates of workhouses (2) inmates of lunatic asylums (3) marital condition of females (4) age-groups under 35, 35-74 in decennia, 75+
T18, S55	Pauper inmates of workhouses, occupations or former occupations by (1) marital condition of females (2) age-groups under 25, 25-74 in decennia, 75+
T19, S56	Prisoners in local and convict prisons by (1) marital condition (2) age-groups: under 20, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45+
T20, S58	Proportion per 1,000 males aged 20+ in age-groups, and proportion married in each age-group: 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65+
T26, S64	Serial table for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911: numbers under 15, 15+
S89, IN.5	Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, by marital condition
S79	All aliens by place of birth

London Administrative County, Lancashire Administrative County with associated County Boroughs, Yorkshire (East, West and North Riding) Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs

T4-6	Detail as for T3 above
T9-11	Detail as for T8 above
T14(B)-(D)	Detail as for T14(A) above

Administrative Counties with associated County Boroughs  
Males and females aged 10+, with marital condition of females  
(Additional detail of age, etc. as in T3 above, given under some counties for certain occupations of local importance)

## ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## England and Wales

T27, S65	Serial table for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, persons, males, females: numbers and proportions per million total population aged 10+
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England and Wales, national Urban and Rural District aggregates, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, Urban Districts with a population exceeding 50,000, Rural District aggregates in Administrative Counties

T13 (1) marital condition of females (2) age-groups: single years 10-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65+  
 (includes separate selected occupational groups of local importance)

National Urban and Rural District aggregates

S57(A)(B) Detail as for T13

#### ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

England and Wales, national Urban and Rural District aggregates, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, Urban Districts with a population exceeding 5,000, County aggregates of other Urban Districts and of Rural Districts

T15(A) Males aged 10+  
 Females aged 10+, with (1) numbers and proportions in marital condition categories engaged in occupations (2) proportion of female domestic servants to separate occupiers or families

England and Wales, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, Urban Districts with a population exceeding 50,000

T16 Children aged 10-12, and 13 years

T22, S60, S61 Proportions of males and females in occupation Groups per 10,000 in all Groups, and for females proportions by marital status

#### ALL OCCUPATIONS

T21, S59 Proportion per 1,000 at ages: 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75+;  
 10+ engaged in occupations, in marital condition categories

T23, S62 Proportion of males and females occupied per 1,000 at ages: 10-, 13-19 by single years

England and Wales, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs, Urban Districts with a population exceeding 5,000, County aggregates of other Urban Districts and of Rural Districts

T24 Children aged 10 and under 14, by (1) total number (2) number occupied  
 (3) proportion occupied per 1,000 total  
 (additional age detail where proportions are high)

### GENERAL REPORT with Appendices

#### ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

United Kingdom, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland

9(APPX. C) Serial table for 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, persons, males, females: numbers and proportions per million total population

#### ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS

British Empire

6(APPX. D) Males, females (or persons) in various colonies, etc.

### BIRTHPLACES

#### ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

England and Wales, London Administrative County, Lancashire Administrative County, with associated County Boroughs, Administrative Counties of East, North and West Ridings of Yorkshire with associated County Boroughs

5 All aliens by place of birth

VOLUME AND TABLE No.	
CLASSIFICATION	Where not further specified below— Tables show Males and Females separately, with a lower age limit of 12 years;
Area <i>Population and Characteristics</i>	Marital condition distinguishes unmarried, married, widowed or divorced; Industrial status distinguishes employers, employees, workers on own account.

## OCCUPATION TABLES

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## England and Wales

I-II	<i>Age-groups: 12-, 14-, 16-, 18-, 20-74 by quinquennia, 75+</i> <i>Males and females aged 12+, males by (1) marital condition, (2) industrial status and (3) working at home by industrial status</i>
1	<i>Males by age-groups: 12-, 14-, 16-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70+</i>
2	<i>Married males by (1) industrial status (2) working at home by industrial status and (3) age-groups: under 20, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70+</i>
3	<i>Marital condition of females by (1) industrial status (2) working at home by industrial status and (3) age-groups as in Table 2</i>
4	<i>Former occupations of the Retired (not Naval or Military) by (1) sex (2) marital condition and (3) age-groups: under 25, 25 by decennia to 64, 65-, 70+</i>
5	<i>Six Principal Industrial Areas viz: (1) Greater London (2) Lancashire and parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire (3) Yorkshire W. Riding with City of York (4) N.E. Coast (5) Birmingham and District (6) S. Wales</i> <i>(1) Marital condition (2) industrial status and (3) age-groups as in Table 2</i>
8-9	<i>Aggregates of (1) County Boroughs (2) other Urban Areas and (3) Rural Districts</i>
1	<i>Males and females aged 12+</i>

## ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## England and Wales

6	<i>Inmates of (1) Poor Law Institutions (2) Homes, etc. for Lunatics and (3) Prisons—occupations or former occupations</i>
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## ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

7	<i>Foreign born of Alien and Unstated Nationality by (1) country of birth and (2) born at sea</i>
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## COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

16	<i>Administrative County, Aggregates of Urban and Rural Districts, Urban Areas with a population exceeding 20,000</i> <i>Males and females aged 12+</i>
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## ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

17	<i>Urban Areas with a population not exceeding 20,000, and Rural Districts</i> <i>Males and females aged 12+</i>
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Administrative County with associated County Boroughs, and County Boroughs

18 (1) *Marital condition* (2) *industrial status* and (3) *age-groups as in Tables 8 and 9 above*

Administrative County with associated County Boroughs

20 *Proportion per 1,000 in Orders and Groups by (1) marital condition (2) industrial status and (3) age-groups as in Table 18*

#### ORDERS I-XXXI COMBINED

Administrative County with associated County Boroughs, and County Boroughs

19 *Proportion of occupied persons per 1,000 total persons in 1921 and 1911. Males and females by age groups: 12-, 14-, 16-, 20-, 45-, 65-, 70+; and married females at ages: under 45 and 45+*

### OCCUPATIONS: 1931 ENGLAND AND WALES

#### VOLUME AND TABLE No.

##### CLASSIFICATION

##### Area

##### Population and Characteristics

Where not further specified below—  
Tables show Males and Females separately, with a lower age limit of 14 years;

Marital condition distinguishes unmarried, married, widowed or divorced;

Industrial status distinguishes managerial, operative, working on own account, out of work.

### OCCUPATION TABLES

#### ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

##### England and Wales

1 (1) *Marital condition* (2) *industrial status* (3) *retired*  
 2-3 *Age-groups: 14-, 16-, 18-, 21-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70-, 75+*  
 4 *Married males by age-groups as in Table 2*  
 5 *Marital condition of females by age-groups as in Table 2*  
 6-7 *Employees (operatives and out of work combined) by (1) marital condition and (2) age-groups as in Table 2*  
 8-9 *Out of work by (1) marital condition and (2) age-groups as in Table 2*  
 10-11 *Married employees by (1) operatives (2) out of work (3) operatives and out of work combined by age-groups as in Table 2*  
 12-13 *Former occupations of Retired by (1) marital condition and (2) age-groups: under 25, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70-, 75-, 80+*  
 G *Males and females 1921 (aged 12+), 1931 (aged 14+) and ratio per 1,000 of 1931 to 1921 occupations—with notes on principal changes in classification*

England and Wales, Regions, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, other Urban Areas with populations exceeding 50,000

16 *Males and females aged 14+, showing also total operatives and total out of work*

#### ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

##### England and Wales

14 *Inmates of (1) Public Assistance Institutions (2) Institutions for Insane or Mentally Deficient and (3) Prisons and other places of detention (Reformatories, etc.)—occupations or former occupations*

## ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

	England and Wales
15	<i>Foreign born of Alien and Unstated Nationality, by (1) country of birth, (2) born at sea</i>
17	Urban Areas with populations not exceeding 50,000 and Rural Districts <i>Males and females aged 14+, showing also total operatives and total out of work</i>
18	England and Wales, Regions, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Urban Areas with populations exceeding 50,000 <i>Juveniles (1) by age-groups: 14-, 15-, 16-, 18-20 (2) out of work</i>
19	Regions <i>Foreign born of Alien and Unstated Nationality</i>
A-B	England and Wales, Regions, Counties <i>Males and females occupied. Proportion per 1,000 total males and females aged 14+ in each area</i>
C-D	England and Wales <i>Proportion (per 1,000 in each group) at ages as in Table 2</i>
E-F	<i>Proportion (per 1,000 total occupied at each age period of Table 2) in Orders and selected Groups</i>

## INDUSTRIES: 1911 ENGLAND AND WALES

VOLUME AND TABLE No.	Tables show Males and Females separately, with a lower age limit of 10 years.
CLASSIFICATION	
Area	
<i>Population and Characteristics</i>	

## OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES (VOL. X)

## MAIN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

	England and Wales
28	<i>Numbers classified to industry or service in occupational tables, with numbers of additional workers, under occupational headings, connected with each industry or service</i>
29	<i>Occupations in each industry or service, by age-groups: 10-, 13-20 in individual years, 21-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65+</i>
29	Counties or County Groups <i>Occupations in each industry or service</i>

## INDUSTRIES: 1921 ENGLAND AND WALES

VOLUME AND TABLE No.	Tables show Males and Females separately, except Table 1. The lower age limit is 12 years.
CLASSIFICATION	
Area	
<i>Population and Characteristics</i>	

## INDUSTRY TABLES

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

	England and Wales
1	<i>Total persons in each industry, with occupational distribution per 1,000</i>
3	<i>Numbers in each industry by principal occupations and age-groups: 12+, 12-, 14-, 16-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70+</i>

England and Wales and six principal industrial areas—(1) Greater London (2) Lancashire and parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire (3) Yorkshire West Riding and York C.B. (4) North East Coast (5) Birmingham and District (6) South Wales

2 *Numbers in each industry by (1) functional sub-divisions (2) principal occupations*

#### SUB-ORDERS, SELECTED GROUPS AND GROUP COMBINATIONS

England and Wales, Administrative Counties (with associated County Boroughs), and certain Urban Areas

4 *Numbers in each industry (local distribution based on place of work)*

### INDUSTRIES: 1931 ENGLAND AND WALES

#### VOLUME AND TABLE No.

##### CLASSIFICATION

###### Area

###### *Population and Characteristics*

Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated. The lower age limit is 14 years.

Industrial status distinguishes managerial, operative, working on own account, out of work.

Areal classification is based on place of enumeration.

### INDUSTRY TABLES

#### ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

##### England and Wales

1 *Industrial status, with further distinction of branch and departmental managers by primary operations and office or subsidiary operations*

England and Wales, Regions, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, other Urban Areas with population exceeding 50,000

2 *Males and females aged 14+, exclusive of "Out of Work"*

#### ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

##### Urban Areas with population not exceeding 50,000, Rural Districts.

3 *Males and females aged 14+ exclusive of "Out of Work"*

#### ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

England and Wales, Regions, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, other Urban Areas with population exceeding 50,000

4 *Industrial status*

##### England and Wales

7 *Persons aged 14+ (including persons out of work) by functional divisions of industry*

##### England and Wales and Regions

8 *Persons aged 14+ (including persons out of work), proportionate distribution per 1,000 by functional divisions*

#### ORDERS AND/OR INDUSTRY GROUPS

##### England and Wales and Regions

6 *(1) Functional divisions of Industrial Orders (persons) (2) industrial status in Orders and Groups (3) important occupations within Industrial Groups, each by age-groups: 14-, 16-, 18-, 21-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70+ (for England and Wales only)*

SELECTED DISTRIBUTIVE (RETAIL), DRESS AND PERSONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES

England and Wales, Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, other Urban Areas with population exceeding 20,000 and County Remainders

5      *Industrial status (excluding out of work), with further distinction (persons) of branch managers, managers of subsidiary departments, and departmental managers of mixed businesses*

ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

England and Wales

A      *Persons, males, females, by (1) numbers engaged in each industry (in thousands) (2) Proportion engaged in each industry per 10,000 occupied (3) Intercensal Increase or Decrease per cent.—for the years 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931*

ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

England and Wales

B      *Serial table for 1921, 1931 showing (1) Numbers in each industry (Persons, males and females) (2) male/female ratio in each industry (3) proportions in each industry per 10,000 occupied (persons), with intercensal increase or decrease per cent.*

ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

England and Wales and Regions

C      *Males and females (including out of work) in 1921 and 1931*

ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

England and Wales

D      *Numbers (in hundreds) and proportions per 1,000 in 1921 and 1931 at each age-group: 14-, 16-<sub>1921: 18-, 20-,</sub> 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 70+<sub>1931: 18-, 21-,</sub>*

OCCUPATIONS: 1861 SCOTLAND

VOLUME AND TABLE OR PAGE No.  
CLASSIFICATION  
Area  
*Population and Characteristics*

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated.

References below to Counties and Districts are to Registration Counties and Registration Districts.

REPORT, VOL. II: APPENDIX

CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

Scotland

V      *Proportions in each Class, etc., at all ages, under 20, 20+*

CLASSES

Scotland, Groups of Districts, Counties, Town Districts

VI, VII      *Proportionate distribution by areas and by Classes*

REPORT, VOL. II: POPULATION TABLES III

CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

Scotland

p. 76      *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+*

Scotland, Groups of Districts, Counties, Town Districts

p. 78      *No age distinction*

## CLASSES, ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

p. 93 *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; 0-99 in quinquennia, 100+, not known*

## CLASSES, ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND IMPORTANT GROUPS

## Groups of Districts, Counties

p. 114 *Age-groups: as at p. 93 above*

## Towns or Town Districts

p. 310 *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

p. 326 *Aliens at age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1871 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE OR PAGE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below.

References below to Divisions, Counties and Districts are to Registration Divisions, Registration Counties and Registration Districts.

## REPORT, VOL. II: APPENDIX

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Scotland

26 (1) *Occupied (2) dependants, at age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+*  
 (3) *paupers, etc., (all ages) and their dependents.*

27 (1) *Percentage proportions to totals in all occupations (persons, males, females), (2) number of dependents to every 100 bread-winners*

28 *Proportion of paupers per 100,000 (a) workers (b) total paupers*

## REPORT, VOL. II: TABLES, SECTION XIV

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Scotland

p. 196 *As Table 26 above*

p. 518 *Married females at age-groups: 15-, 20-, 25-74 in decennia, 75+*

p. 536 *Alien (1) occupied (2) dependents, at age-groups: under 20, 20+*

p. 537 *Lunatics—former occupations, at age-groups: 0-24 in quinquennia, 25-74 in decennia, 75+*

p. 541 *Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, Imbeciles at age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## Scotland, Groups of Districts, Counties, Town Districts

p. 452 (1) *Occupied (2) dependents, at age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## CLASSES, ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland, and aggregates of Town Districts, Mainland Rural Districts and Insular Districts

p. 198\* (1) *Occupied (2) dependents, at age-groups as at p. 537 above*  
 p. 206\* (1) *Paupers (present or former occupations) (2) dependents, at age-groups as at p. 537 above*

\*Tables for Town District aggregates are given on pp. 212-226, for Mainland Rural District aggregates on pp. 227-240, and for Insular District aggregates on pp. 241-249

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Counties

p. 250 (1) *Occupied* (2) *dependents*, at age-groups as at p. 537 above  
 p. 253 (1) *Paupers* (2) *dependents*, at age-groups as at p. 537 above

## FARMERS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

## Scotland, Divisions and Counties

p. 520 *Farmers by number of male labourers employed and size of farm*  
 p. 520 Scotland, Counties  
 p. 520 *Farmers and number of men, women, and boys employed*

## CROFTERS AND OTHERS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATING THE SOIL

## Scotland, Divisions and Counties

p. 525 *Crofters, Cottars, Lottars and Tenants (persons)*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1881 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE OR PAGE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below.

References below to Divisions and Counties are to Registration Divisions and Registration Counties.

## REPORT, VOL. II: APPENDIX TABLES

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Scotland

LXVIII *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*  
 LXIX *Proportions per cent. in each Class, etc., by age-groups: under 20, 20+*

## CLASSES

## Scotland, Counties

LXX *Totals without age distinction*  
 LXXI *Proportions per cent. in each County, by Classes*  
 LXXII *Proportions per cent. in each Class, by Counties*

## REPORT, VOL. II: SECTION XV

## CLASSES, ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

p. 398 *Age-groups: under 20, 20+*  
 p. 890 *European aliens in age-groups: under 20, 20+; total, and by 18 specified countries of origin*  
 p. 885 *Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, in age-groups: under 20, 20+*  
 Scotland, Counties, and Burghs (Municipal, Parliamentary and Police) with populations of 10,000 and over  
 p. 406 *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; under 5, 5-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 45-, 65+*

## OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE

## Scotland

p. 906 *Total persons in each occupation*

## OCCUPATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

## Scotland

p. 908 *Total persons in each occupation*

## FARMERS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

## Scotland, Divisions, Counties

p. 862 *Farmers and number of men, women, boys and girls employed*  
 p. 863 *Farmers by size of farm and number of men, women, boys and girls employed*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1891 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE OR PAGE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below.

Principal Burghs include Municipal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs with populations of 10,000 and upwards.

Industrial status distinguishes employers, employed, working on own account, others or no statement.

## REPORT, VOL. II, PART II: APPENDIX TABLES

## CLASSES, ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Scotland

LVII, LVIII *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+ (numbers and percentage proportions of total population)*

## CLASSES

## Scotland, Counties

LIX-LXI *All ages, numbers and percentage proportions (1) in each County, by Classes (2) in each Class, by Counties*

## CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, COLLECTIVELY

## Scotland, Counties, Principal Burghs

LXII, LXIII *All ages, by industrial status*

## REPORT, VOL. II, PART II: SECTIONS XV, XVI

## CLASSES, ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

p. 2 *Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+*  
 p. 512 *European aliens in age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+, by 18 specified countries of origin*  
 p. 505 *Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, and Deaf, in age-groups: under 20, 20+, all ages*  
 p. 9 *Scotland, Counties, Principal Burghs (collectively and separately)*  
*Age-groups: all ages, under 20, 20+; under 5, 5-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 45-, 65+*  
 p. 540 *All ages, by industrial status (certain occupations)*

## OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE

## Scotland

p. 528 *Total persons in each occupation*

## OCCUPATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

## Scotland

p. 533 *Total persons in each occupation*

VOLUME AND TABLE OR PAGE No. CLASSIFICATION Area <i>Population and Characteristics</i>	The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below. The lower age limit is 10 years.
	The Burghal Groups include all Municipal and Police Burghs. Industrial status distinguishes working at home, employers, working for employers, working on own account, others or no statement.

## REPORT, VOL. III: APPENDIX TABLES

## CLASSES AND ORDERS

## Scotland

I *Number and percentage in each Class and Order 1891 and 1901 (1891 classification adjusted to 1901)*

## REPORT, VOL. III: OCCUPATION ABSTRACTS

## ORDERS

Scotland, Divisions, Counties, Burghs with populations of 30,000 and over, Burghal and extra-Burghal aggregates in Divisions and Counties, Burghs with populations of 5,000 and over

p. 4\* (1) *Males and Females aged 10+ (2) children 10-14: number and percentage occupied*

\*Tables for the large Burghs begin on p. 310, for Burghal aggregates on p. 470, for extra-Burghal aggregates on p. 670, and for smaller Burghs on p. 678.

## Scotland

p. 762 (1) *Aliens aged 10+ (2) alien children 10-14 (number and percentage occupied)—by country of origin (28 countries or groups)*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

Scotland, Counties, Burghs with population of 30,000 and over, Burghal aggregates in Counties

p. 10\*\* (1) *Industrial status, (2) age-groups: 10-, 14-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65+*

\*\*Tables for the large Burghs begin on p. 312 and for the Burghal aggregates on p. 476

## Scotland

p. 703 *Children 10-14 by individual years of age*  
p. 716 *Blind, Deaf-and-Dumb, Lunatics, Imbecile or Feeble Minded, by age-groups: 10-, 15-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65+ (occupations and/or former occupations)*

p. 742 *Pauper inmates of poorhouses, prisoners, by age-groups as at p. 716 above (occupations or former occupations)*

p. 754 *Inmates of licensed lodging houses, by age-groups as at p. 716 above.*

p. 766 *Aliens by age-groups as at p. 716 above (all nationalities, Russian, German, Italian, other European, non-European)*

p. 793 *Alien children 10-14 by individual years of age*

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIAL CLASS

## Scotland

p. 710 *Industrial status*

## OCCUPATIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

## Scotland

p. 690 *Persons, males, females aged 10+*

## OCCUPATIONS IN ORDER OF NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE

Scotland

p. 697 *Persons, males, females aged 10+*

## ALL OCCUPATIONS

Scotland, Divisions, Counties

p. 702 *Children 10-14 by individual years of age*

## OCCUPATIONS: 1911 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

Area

*Population and Characteristics*

The Tables show Males and Females unless otherwise indicated below. The lower age limit is 10 years.

Principal Burghs include all Burghs with over 20,000 population.

Industrial status distinguishes working at home, employers, working for employers, working on own account, others or no statement.

## REPORT, VOL. II: SECTION D

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

Scotland

DI *Numbers in 1901 and 1911 and intercensal change (with notes on changes in classification)*

## REPORT, VOL. II: APPENDIX TABLES

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

Scotland

XXVI *(1) Industrial status (2) age-groups: 10-, 14-, 15-, 16-, 17-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 45-, 65-, 70+, not stated*XXIX *Married females by (1) industrial status, (2) age-groups: 15-, 16-, 17-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 45-, 65-, 70+, not stated*XXXII *Widows by (1) industrial status, (2) age-groups: 18-, 20-, 25-, 45-, 65-, 70+, not stated*

Cities and Counties (including Cities)

XXVII, XXVIII

*Males and females aged 10+*XXX *Married females*

Principal Burghs

XXXI *Married females*

## CITY AND COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

Cities and Counties (exclusive of Cities)

XXII *(1) Industrial status, (2) age-groups as Table XXVI above*XXIII *Married females, Widowed females: (1) numbers in principal occupations, (2) age distribution (all occupations)*

Principal Burghs

XXII A, B, etc.

*(1) Industrial status, (2) age-groups as Table XXVI above*

## REPORT, VOL. III: ABSTRACT TABLES

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS OR COMBINATIONS OF GROUPS

	Scotland, Cities, Counties
I-IV	<i>Males and females born in England and Wales, Ireland</i>
	Scotland
V, VI	<i>Aliens by nationality (30 countries)</i>
XXII	<i>Blind, Deaf and/or Dumb, Lunatic, Imbecile</i>
XXIV	<i>Inmates of poorhouses, prisons, licensed or common lodging houses</i>

## OCCUPATIONS: 1921 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

## Population and Characteristics

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below. The lower age limit is 12 years.

Marital condition distinguishes single, married, widowed or divorced, not stated.

Industrial status distinguishes employers, working on own account, working for employers, others or no statement.

## REPORT, VOL. III: (OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES)

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

2	<i>(1) Marital condition (2) industrial status (3) retired (4) age-groups: 12-, 14-, 16-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 70+, not stated</i>
4	<i>Married females by (1) industrial status (2) retired (3) age-groups: 16-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 70+, not stated</i>
7	<i>Widows by (1) industrial status (2) retired (3) age-groups as Table 4</i>
8-10	<i>Birthplaces: Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, 15 principal British territories or groups, 18 principal foreign countries (with distinction of visitors for British territories combined and foreign countries combined)</i>

## Counties, Cities

3	<i>Males and females aged 12+ (including retired)</i>
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5, 6	<i>Counties, Cities, Principal Burghs (with populations of 20,000 and over)</i>
	<i>Married females</i>

## ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Scotland

1	<i>(1) Marital condition (2) industrial status (3) retired (4) age-groups as Table 2 above</i>
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## CITY AND COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

23	<i>Cities, Counties, Burghs and County Districts with populations of 10,000 and over</i>
	<i>Persons, males and females</i>

## OCCUPATIONS: 1931 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

## Population and Characteristics

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below. The lower age limit is 14 years.

Marital condition distinguishes single, married, widowed or divorced, not stated.

Industrial status distinguishes managerial, operative, working on own account, out of work.

## REPORT, VOL. III: (OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES)

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

1 (1) Marital condition (2) industrial status (3) retired (4) age-groups: 14-, 16-, 18-, 21-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70+, not stated  
 3 Females by marital condition and age-groups as Table 1  
 5, 6 Operatives and out of work combined by (1) marital condition (2) age-groups as Table 1  
 7, 8 Out of work by (1) marital condition (2) age-groups as Table 1  
 9, 10 Former occupations of retired by (1) marital condition (2) age-groups: under 25, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70-, 75-, 80+, not stated  
 12, 13 Insured males and females by (1) marital condition (2) retired (3) age-groups over 16 as Table 1

## Cities, Counties and Large Burghs

2 Males and females, total operatives, total out of work

## ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

## Cities, Counties, Large Burghs

4 Married females  
 11 Juveniles by (1) ages: 14, 15, 16, 18-19, 20; (2) out of work  
 Scotland  
 14 Aliens by country of birth (17 countries)

## ORDERS

## Scotland

C Numbers in 1921 and 1931 and intercensal change (1921 classification adjusted to 1931)

## CITY AND COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS (OR COMBINATIONS)

## Cities, Counties, Large Burghs

22 Persons, males and females

## INDUSTRIES: 1911 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

## Population and Characteristics

The Tables show Males and Females separately, with a lower age limit of 10 years.

## REPORT, VOL. II

## MAIN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

## Scotland, Cities, Counties

## XXXIV, XXXV

*Numbers in each industry or service (classified by occupation of employer, professions, central or local government services or domestic service)*

## XXXVI, XXXVII

*Occupations in each industry or service*

## CITY AND COUNTY PARTS

## MAIN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

## Cities, Counties, Burghs with over 20,000 population

## XXIV

*Numbers in each industry or service*

## INDUSTRIES: 1921 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

## Population and Characteristics

The Tables show Males and Females separately. The lower age limit is 12 years.

Marital condition distinguishes single, married, widowed or divorced, not stated.

Industrial status distinguishes employers, working on own account, working for employers, others or no statement.

## REPORT, VOL. III: (OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES)

## ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS

## Scotland

11 (1) Marital condition (2) industrial status (3) retired (4) age-groups: 12-, 14-, 16-, 18-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 70+, not stated

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

12 (1) Marital condition (2) industrial status (3) retired (4) age-groups as Table 11

## Counties, Cities

13 Males and females, total in each industry

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS OR GROUP COMBINATIONS

## Scotland

14 Specified occupations in industries, by age-groups: 12-, 18-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65+, not stated

## CITY AND COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

Counties, Burghs and County Districts with populations of 10,000 and over  
Persons, males and females

## INDUSTRIES: 1931 SCOTLAND

## VOLUME AND TABLE No.

## CLASSIFICATION

## Area

## Population and Characteristics

The Tables show Males and Females separately unless otherwise indicated below. The lower age limit is 14 years.

Industrial status distinguishes managerial, operative, working on own account, out of work.

## REPORT, VOL. III: (OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES)

## ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS AND GROUPS

## Scotland

15 *Industrial status, with further distinction of branch and departmental managers by primary operations and office or subsidiary operations*

## Scotland, Cities, Counties, Large Burghs

16 *Males and females aged 14+ in each industry, including out of work*

## ORDERS AND SELECTED UNITS OR GROUPS

## Scotland

17 *(1) Functional divisions of Industrial Orders (persons) (2) industrial status in Orders and in Units or Groups (3) important occupations within Units or Groups, each by age-groups: 14-, 16-, 18-, 21-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 60-, 65-, 70+, not stated*

18, 19 *Functional divisions of industry, numbers and proportionate distribution (persons)*

## ORDERS

## Scotland

N *Numbers in 1921 and 1931 and intercensal change (1921 classification adjusted to 1931)*

## CITY AND COUNTY PARTS

## ORDERS AND SELECTED SUB-ORDERS OR GROUPS

## Cities, Counties, Large Burghs

23 *Persons, males and females*

**Housing and Families, 1801-1931.** Each of the decennial Censuses of Great Britain has included an enquiry into housing. Not only is the subject important in itself but a correct ascertainment of all dwellings in each enumeration district is essential to an accurate counting of the people. The first question addressed to enumerators at the Census of 1801 was: "How many Inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township or Place; by how many Families are they occupied; and how many Houses therein are Uninhabited?" The scope of the enquiry was enlarged in 1811 by a further question, viz.: "How many Houses are building and therefore not yet Inhabited?" These questions were repeated at the Censuses of 1821 and 1831. After each occasion the returns were shown separately for each place in the *Enumeration Abstracts*.

From 1841 to 1931 enumerators were required to make a return of the houses (a) inhabited, (b) uninhabited and (c) in course of erection, with the exception that in 1931 the last category was excluded.

Prior to 1851 interpretation of the term "house" was left to the discretion of the enumerator. For the purpose of the 1851 Census it was defined as "all the space within the external and party walls of a building". This definition, later adopted by the International Statistical Congress held in London in 1860, was used at all successive Censuses in England and Wales up to 1911 and for the Census of Scotland in 1861 and 1871. The first volumes of the *Reports on the Census of Scotland* in 1861 and 1871 give reasons why the definition agreed in London was regarded as unsuitable for use in Scotland; a different definition was used there from 1881 onwards. It is recorded in the Scottish Report for 1881 (Vol. I, p. x) that "In all statements based on the Scottish Census Enumeration of 4th April, 1881, we are now instructed to regard as a Separate House (1) every dwelling with a *distinct outside entrance* from a street, court, lane, road, etc., or (2) with a door opening directly into a *common stair*; but any such dwelling, if sub-divided and occupied by different families, is reckoned as only a single house." This definition remained substantially unchanged in Scotland up to 1931.

Although the 1851 definition was still in use in England and Wales at the Census of 1911, arrangements were made on that occasion to classify buildings of different kinds in greater detail. Before 1911 private houses, blocks of flats or tenements (each block being counted as one house), blocks of shops with residences above, hotels, clubs, boarding houses, large institutions (like work-houses, hospitals, barracks and schools), warehouses, offices, etc., with a caretaker occupier had been aggregated together in one and the same set of figures. In the returns made in 1911 the several categories of buildings were separately distinguished and supplementary information given of the numbers of separate dwellings (e.g. the number of individual flats as well as the number of blocks or "houses"), the numbers of the occupying families and the population in each.

At the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 the returns were based on a unit described by the term "structurally separate dwelling". It was defined as follows in the *Housing Report and Tables* published after the 1931 Census of England and Wales:

"Generally any room or suite of rooms intended or used for habitation having separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access.

Thus a private house which has not been structurally divided is one structurally separate dwelling whether it houses a single family or a number of families. Similarly, each flat in a block of flats is a structurally separate dwelling. Where a private house or any other set of premises originally constructed for the use of a single family has been structurally sub-divided into maisonettes or portions each with its own front door opening on to a common landing or staircase, then each such portion is regarded as a structurally separate dwelling."

From 1861 to 1931 a return had to be made in Scotland of the number of houses with one or more windows. In England and Wales a return of the number of rooms had to be made in 1891 and 1901 in cases where the number occupied by the household was less than five; from 1911 to 1931 the return was made applicable to all households. When the question was included in the householder's schedule in England and Wales in 1891 and 1901 it was not accompanied by a definition as to what constituted a separate room. The term could therefore have been stretched to mean a landing, a lobby, a closet or any other more or less distinct space within a dwelling. At that time overcrowding was a legal offence; it was thought to be highly probable, therefore, that a householder with a large family living in a crowded dwelling would have given the widest possible interpretation to the word "room". In 1911 instructions were given on the back of the schedule to householders to "count

the kitchen as a room, but do not count the scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, nor warehouse, office, shop". In 1921 and 1931 the responsibility for obtaining particulars of the number of rooms was transferred to the enumerator to the end that a greater measure of uniformity in the returns might be obtained and with less trouble to the householder.

Throughout the series of *Reports* on the Censuses from 1801 to 1931 particulars on housing were tabulated on a scale comparable to that given to populations. Returns as to the number of families in different areas was tabulated from the schedules and comparisons of the different sized families with the amount of accommodation they possessed was published for Scotland from 1861 and for England and Wales from 1891. In the 1911 Reports for England and Wales private families were separated from the more heterogeneous communities enumerated in large boarding houses, institutions, shops, etc. and the analysis of their dwellings was extended so as to distinguish individual categories from one to nine rooms inclusive instead of from one to four rooms only as was done at the two preceding Censuses. The reports published after the 1931 Census of England and Wales included a separate volume entitled *Housing Report and Tables* in which the subject of dwellings and families was given extensive treatment. Reference to a special extended analysis of the composition of households in 14 selected Sub-Districts made in 1851 was given in *Population Tables I*, Vol. I, p. xl.

### Ages of the People, 1821-1931

*Great Britain, 1821 to 1851.* A tentative question as to age was included in the Census Schedule of 1821. Enumerators were asked:

"If you are of the Opinion that in making the preceding Enquiries (or at any time before returning this Schedule) the Ages of the several individuals can be obtained in a manner satisfactory to yourself, and not inconvenient to the Parties, be pleased to state (or cause to be stated) the Number of those who are under 5 Years of Age, of those between 5 and 10 Years of Age, between 10 and 15, between 15 and 20, between 20 and 30, between 30 and 40, between 40 and 50, between 50 and 60, between 60 and 70, between 70 and 80, between 80 and 90, between 90 and 100, and upwards of 100, distinguishing Males from Females".

Although the question was optional, the returns showed that eight-ninths of the people enumerated had given their ages and the information thus obtained was published in a summary at the end of each county table in the *Enumeration Abstract* which showed the distribution by thirteen age-groups for every hundred, district, ward or similar division of the county as well as for large towns, cities and boroughs. The question was not repeated at the Census of 1831, when only the number of males over 20 years of age was obtained; the numbers returned were shown for every place for which figures were given in the county tables of the *Enumeration Abstract*. It will be seen from page vi of the first volume of this *Abstract* that enumerators were instructed to examine age returns which did not conform to the pattern, suggested by 1821 Census experience, that broadly half of the male population was under 20 years of age and to correct them where necessary. How many did so is not known. This was probably the only occasion on which enumerators were requested to "correct" their data.

In 1841 a column was provided on the householder's schedule for a statement of age. The preface to the *Enumeration Abstract* contained three tables of which the first was a comparative statement for 1821 and 1841 of the proportion of males and females in each of the thirteen age-groups per 10,000 of the population for every county in Great Britain and for each of the Islands in the British Seas; the second provided the same comparison for a number of principal towns, while the third showed the proportion per cent. of females to

males at each quinquennial period of life in the counties of Great Britain as shown by the returns made in 1841. In the county tables of the *Enumeration Abstract* information as to age was restricted to the numbers of males and females under and over 20 years of age enumerated in each parish or place.

At the Census of 1851 a precise statement of age at last birthday was required and the information published in *Population Tables II* showed the age distribution by quinquennial groups in all registration districts and sub-districts and principal towns in England and Wales and in counties and principal cities and burghs in Scotland. Comments on the difficulty of obtaining correct statements of age and an assessment of the value of the data, together with a comparison of the results with those obtained in other countries, were given on pp. xxiii-xxviii of the first volume of *Population Tables II*.

*England and Wales, 1861-1931.* The age distribution published in the 1861 *Population Tables* Vol. II, in Vol. III of the 1871 *Population Abstracts* and in the third volume of the *Reports* for 1881 and 1891 followed the same quinquennial pattern as in 1851 with the addition of single ages in the under 5 group. In the *Reports* on the Census of 1901 numbers at each age from 13 to 21 years were also tabulated, as well as the results of an experimental tabulation by single years of ages of about half a million of the population. Volume VII of the *Reports* on the 1911 Census was the first to contain tables showing the ages of the entire population by single years throughout the whole period of life. This volume contained extensive analyses of the people of England and Wales and comparisons with the age distributions in other countries. Analyses of local populations given in Table 8 of this volume showed the ages of persons, males and females at each age under 21 years and in quinquennial age-groups in each administrative county and in the aggregates of urban districts, of county boroughs and of rural districts; the table also gave the same age detail for males and females in each county borough, municipal borough, other urban districts and rural districts.

Statistics of ages of the local populations published after the Census of 1921 were more extensive than those of 1911. Tabulations by individual years of age were given in the *County Parts* for each county borough and for county aggregates of urban and rural districts. Tabulations for every urban and rural district followed the conventional quinquennial grouping. In Table 32 of the *General Tables* full detail was given for England and Wales as a whole, for London and for aggregates of all urban and rural districts.

Economic conditions prevailing in 1931 were reflected in the Census reports and the published statistics of age were slightly curtailed in comparison with those of the previous Census. Populations classified by individual years of age were published in Table 17 of the *General Tables* for England and Wales as a whole, for density aggregates of areas and for each of the twelve regions. For all lesser areas, each urban and rural district, individual age details were restricted to ages below 21 in Table 16 of the series *County Parts*, with a summary in the conventional age groups in Tables 14 and 15 of the same series.

*Scotland, 1861-1931.* Except as mentioned below, the age tabulations were given in the second volume of the series of *Reports* on each successive Census in Scotland. From 1861 to 1901 inclusive the conventional quinquennial age grouping was used, with analyses by single years in the under 5 group. The *Report* for 1871 contained an interesting discussion on the differences in age distribution in the old settled countries of Europe compared with that in the newly settled countries such as the U.S.A. In 1921 analysis by single years of age was given for burghs with over 10,000 population and in 1931 for large burghs.

*Accuracy of age statements.* Most of the textual parts of the Census reports contained comment on the extent to which statements of age given on the Schedules were regarded as accurate. The report by George King, F.I.A., F.F.A., to the Registrar General on the graduation of ages, contained in Volume VII of the 1911 *Reports*, should be noted as well as the discussion contained in the 1921 and 1931 *General Reports* for England and Wales and the second volumes of the *Scottish Reports* for 1871 and 1911.<sup>(1)</sup>

**Birthplace and Nationality, 1841-1931.** A question on birthplace was first introduced with the householder's schedule in 1841 when it was required to be stated whether each person was born (a) in the county of enumeration or, if elsewhere, whether (b) in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, British Colonies or foreign parts. At the Census of 1851 householders were asked to state the county and town or parish against the names of those born in the county of enumeration; while a statement of country of birth was asked in respect of those born in another part of Great Britain, in Ireland, the British Colonies, the East Indies or in foreign parts, and British subjects born in foreign parts had to be specified as such. From 1861 British subjects by birth born in foreign parts had to be distinguished from those who were naturalised and from 1901 country of nationality, as distinct from birth, had to be given. The schedules used from 1911 to 1931 provided separate columns for birthplace and nationality; in addition, the particulars obtained enabled foreign residents to be distinguished from visitors.

The subject of birthplace and the study of migration movements was given extensive treatment in the Census reports, especially in those published on the Censuses of Scotland. Details of the analyses published in Census tables are given below.

<sup>(1)</sup> See *Observations on Errors of Age in the Population Statistics of England and Wales* by V. P. A. Derrick (*Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. LVIII, pp. 117-159. July, 1927) and two papers by J. C. Dunlop, viz. (a) Note as to Error of Statement of Ages of Young Children in a Census (*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. LXXIX, pp. 309-317. May, 1916) and (b) Mis-statement of Age in the Returns of the Census of Scotland (*Ibid.* Vol. LXXXVI, pp. 547-569. July, 1923).

### BIRTHPLACES

Census of Great Britain: 1841 and 1851  
 Census of England and Wales: 1861-1891

#### PLACE OF BIRTH

##### WHERE ENUMERATED

##### Characteristics

Year, Volume and Table No.

Unless otherwise stated:

1. British subjects are shown separately in tables where foreign countries are grouped;
2. Tables showing those born in foreign countries relate to foreigners;
3. Males and females are distinguished except in tables marked †; age-groups under 20 and 20+ are given except in tables marked \*.

ENGLAND AND WALES, (SAME COUNTY AND IN OTHER COUNTIES), SCOTLAND, IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS (UN-SPECIFIED)

#### ENGLAND, WALES, COUNTIES

Numbers and proportion per cent. of both sexes

\* 1841 *Enumeration Abstract*, p. 14.

#### HUNDREDS, PRINCIPAL TOWNS

\* 1841 *Enumeration Abstract*, County Tables.

SCOTLAND, (SAME COUNTY AND IN OTHER COUNTIES), ENGLAND,  
WALES, IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS (UN-SPECIFIED)

SCOTLAND, COUNTIES

*Numbers and proportion per cent. of both sexes*  
\* 1841 *Enumeration Abstract*, p. 16.

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS (SAME OR OTHER ISLANDS), ENGLAND,  
SCOTLAND, IRELAND, WALES, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS  
(UNSPECIFIED)

ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS (GIVEN SEPARATELY)

*Numbers and proportion per cent. of both sexes*  
\* 1841 *Enumeration Abstract*, p. 16.

ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS,  
IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA

ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS

† 1851. *Population Tables II*. Summary Table XXXVIII.

ENGLAND AND WALES

1861. *Population Tables II*. Summary Table XXV.

1871. *Population Abstracts III*, Summary Table XXI.

*British distinguished from foreign subjects born at sea, with figures for previous Census*

\* 1881. *Volume III*, Summary Table 7.

*With figures for previous Census*

\* 1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 7.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, WALES, ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS, IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA

SCOTLAND, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES GROUPED, COUNTIES

† 1851. *Population Tables II*, Summary Table XL and pp. 1038-1040.

SCOTLAND: PRINCIPAL TOWNS

† 1851. *Population Tables II*, p. 1041.

LONDON, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA

ENGLAND AND WALES, REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES

† 1851. *Population Tables II*. Summary Table XXXIX.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS, COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, PRINCIPAL TOWNS

† 1851. *Population Tables II*, County Tables.

ENGLAND AND WALES

1861. *Population Tables II*, Summary Table XXIV.

1871. *Population Abstracts III*, Summary Table XX.

ANCIENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

1861. *Population Tables II*, County Table 21.

1871. *Population Abstracts III*, County Table 20.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

1861. *Population Tables II*, County Table 22.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

1861. *Population Tables II*, County Table 23.

1871. *Population Abstracts III*, County Table 23.

DIVISIONS, COUNTIES AND URBAN DISTRICTS OF POPULATION 50,000+ IN ENGLAND AND WALES

\* 1881. *Volume III*, County Table 11.

\* 1891. *Volume III*, County Table 8.

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS (CLASSIFIED), ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA.

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS (CLASSIFIED)

- † 1851. *Population Tables II*, Summary Table XLI and p. 1071.
- 1861. *Population Tables II*, Summary Table XXVI.
- 1871. *Population Abstracts III*, Summary Table XXII.

ENGLAND AND WALES (IN SAME COUNTY, ELSEWHERE)

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, PARISH AND PLACE

- \*† 1841. *Enumeration Abstract*, County Tables.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

ENGLAND AND WALES

- \* 1881. *Volume III*, Summary Table 8.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

ENGLAND AND WALES

- \* 1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 8.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

- \* 1881. *Volume III*, County Table 12.
- \* 1891. *Volume III*, County Table 9.

SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FOREIGN PARTS

ENGLAND AND WALES, REGISTRATION DIVISIONS, COUNTIES

- \* 1881. *Volume III*, Summary Table 10.
- \* 1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 10.

BRITISH COLONIES: CLASSIFIED

LONDON REGISTRATION DIVISION

*British subjects*

- ‡ 1851. *Population Tables II*, p. 36.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES: CLASSIFIED

ENGLAND AND WALES

- \* 1881. *Volume III*, Summary Table 9.
- \* 1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 9.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

- \* 1861. *Population Tables II*, Summary Table XXVII.
- \* 1871. *Population Abstracts III*, Summary Table XXIII.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

*Foreigners*

- \* 1861. *Population Tables II*, County Table 24.
- \* 1871. *Population Abstracts III*, County Table 22.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS OF POPULATION 50,000+

- \* 1881. *Population Tables II*, County Table 13.
- \* 1891. *Volume III*, County Table 10.

LONDON REGISTRATION DIVISION

*British subjects distinguished*

- † 1851. *Population Tables II*, p. 36.

LONDON REGISTRATION DISTRICTS

- \* 1871. *Population Tables II*, London County Table 15.
- \* 1881. *Population Abstracts III*, London County Table 13a.

## EUROPEAN STATES: CLASSIFIED

## ENGLAND AND WALES

## 21 age-groups

1861. *Population Tables II*, Summary Table XXVIII.

## 11 age-groups

1871. *Population Abstracts III*, Summary Table XXIV.

## 6 age-groups

1881. *Volume III*, Summary Table 12.

## 12 age-groups

1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 12.

## 8 age-groups by marital condition

1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 13.

## REGISTRATION DIVISIONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

*European foreigners*

## by 21 age-groups

1861. *Population Tables II*, County Table 25.

## by 11 age-groups

1871. *Population Abstracts III*, County Table 23.

## REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

\*† 1881. *Volume III*, Summary Table 11.\*† 1891. *Volume III*, Summary Table 11.

## LONDON REGISTRATION DIVISION

*Those residing with their families (children distinguished). Others.*\* 1861. *Population Tables II*, London County Table 18.

## BIRTHPLACES: Census of England and Wales 1901-1931

PLACE OF BIRTH WHERE ENUMERATED <i>Characteristics</i> Year, Volume and Table No.	Unless otherwise stated British subjects by birth and British subjects by naturalization are distinguished from aliens. In some tables separate figures for N. Ireland and Eire are given in 1921 and 1931.
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ENGLAND AND WALES, AND TOTAL OUTSIDE ENGLAND AND WALES;  
SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES,  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AT SEA

## ENGLAND AND WALES

*Population at each Census from 1851*1901. *General Report*, Appendix A, No. 36.1911. *Volume IX*, No. 8.1921. *General Tables*, No. 52.1931. *General Tables*, No. 36.*Proportion per 100,000 of population at each Census from 1851*1901. *General Report*, Appendix A, No. 37.1911. *Volume IX*, No. 9.1921. *General Tables*, No. 53.1931. *General Tables*, No. 37.

## ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AT SEA

## ANCIENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

*Proportion per 100,000 of population enumerated in Ancient Counties*1901. *General Report*, Appendix A, No. 39.

ENGLAND AND WALES, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES  
1921. *General Tables*, No. 45.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING  
50,000

*Males and females*  
1921. *General Tables*, No. 47.  
1921. *County Parts*, No. 21.

ENGLAND AND WALES, REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, METROPOLITAN  
BOROUGHS, COUNTY BOROUGHES AND URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS  
EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females*  
1931. *General Tables*, No. 32.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ISLANDS  
IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA

ENGLAND AND WALES

*Males and females*  
1901. *General Report*, Summary Table XLIV.

ANCIENT COUNTIES AND LONDON

*Males and females*  
1901. *General Report*, Summary Table XLV.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHES, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES  
AND URBAN DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 10.

CERTAIN COUNTIES AND LARGE TOWNS

*Males and females by 8 age-groups*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 12.

ENGLAND AND WALES

ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS

*Population at each Census from 1851*  
1901. *General Report*, Appendix A, No. 38.  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 7.  
1921. *General Tables*, No. 51.  
1931. *General Tables*, No. 38.

ANCIENT COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES

ANCIENT COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHES AND/OR URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS  
EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females*  
1901. *Volumes I to VI*, County Tables 36.

ENGLAND AND WALES; ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND LARGE  
TOWNS OF (a) ENGLAND, (b) WALES; COUNTIES OF (a) SCOTLAND  
AND (b) IRELAND; ISLE OF MAN; CHANNEL ISLANDS; BRITISH  
COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (BOTH SPECIFIED); AT SEA

ENGLAND AND WALES  
*Males and females*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 1.

ENGLAND AND WALES; COUNTIES AND LARGE TOWNS OF ENGLAND  
AND WALES; SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS;  
BRITISH COLONIES (CLASSIFIED); FOREIGN COUNTRIES; AT SEA

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHES, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES  
AND URBAN DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000.

*Males and females*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 2.

HUNTINGDON, MERIONETH, SOMERSET, WESTMORLAND (SEPARATELY)

OTHER COUNTIES, LARGE TOWNS

*Males and females by 8 age-groups*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 15.

OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON

COUNTY OF LONDON, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS

*Males and females by 8 age-groups*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 13.

LONDON (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females by 8 age-groups*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 14.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND, CLASSIFIED ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, CLASSIFIED BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

ENGLAND AND WALES

*Residents and visitors, males and females*  
1911. *Volume IX*, No. 6.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN PARTS: ALL CLASSIFIED

ENGLAND AND WALES, REGIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS AND URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females*  
1931. *General Tables*, No. 30.

SCOTLAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, IRISH FREE STATE, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH DOMINIONS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND AT SEA

ENGLAND AND WALES

*Males and females of British nationality by 17 age-groups*  
1931. *General Tables*, No. 35.

BRITISH DOMINIONS (CLASSIFIED)

ENGLAND AND WALES

*Residents and visitors, males and females*  
1921. *General Tables*, No. 50.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES (CLASSIFIED)

ENGLAND AND WALES

*Males and females by 17 age-groups and marital condition*  
1931. *General Tables*, No. 33.

ENGLAND AND WALES, ANCIENT COUNTIES

*Males and females, 1891, 1901.*  
1901. *General Report, Summary Table XLVI.*

ENGLAND AND WALES (AND REGIONS IN 1931)

*Males and females by 10 age-groups and marital condition*  
1901. *General Report, Summary Table XLVII.*

*Residents and visitors. Males and females: British by (a) birth (b) naturalization; aliens;*  
1921. *General Tables*, No. 46.

*Males and females by 18 age-groups and marital condition*  
1921. *General Tables*, No. 48.

*Males and females by 17 age-groups and marital condition*  
1931. *General Tables*, No. 34.

ANCIENT COUNTIES; LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS; COUNTY BOROUGHS AND/OR URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females, 1891, 1901.*

1901. *Volumes I to VI*, No. 37.

LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY

*Males and females by 10 age-groups and marital condition*

1901. *Volume I* (London) No. 37a.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES: CLASSIFIED. AT SEA

ENGLAND AND WALES, ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, AND URBAN DISTRICTS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 50,000

*Males and females distinguishing residents from visitors*

1911. *Volume IX*, No. 3.

(a) Residents or visitors (b) *Males and females distinguishing (i) British by birth or naturalization from aliens and (ii) aliens with nationalities not corresponding to country of birth*

1931. *General Tables*, No. 31.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES WITH ALIEN POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 5,000

*Males and females by marital condition and 11 age-groups*

1911. *Volume IX*, No. 4.

*Males and females by marital condition and 18 age-groups*

1921. *General Tables*, No. 49.

*Residents, visitors, males and females distinguishing (a) British subjects by birth or naturalization from aliens, and (b) aliens by nationality*

1921. *County Parts*, No. 22.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES: CERTAIN COUNTIES ONLY

*Males and females (a) 18 age-groups and (b) marital condition*

1921. *County Parts*, No. 22a.

## BIRTHPLACES: Census of Scotland 1861-1931

### PLACE OF BIRTH

WHERE ENUMERATED

*Characteristics*

Year, Volume and Table No.

1. Tables show:

- (a) Males and Females separately unless marked †
- (b) Age-groups under 20 and 20+ unless marked \*
- (c) Only British subjects born at sea, except in 1931 Reports
- (d) Unless otherwise stated British subjects are distinguished from aliens in figures for those born in foreign parts.

SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA

SCOTLAND, PORTIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

\*†1881. *Volume II*, Abstract XIV.

\*†1891. *Volume II*, Abstract XIV.

\*†1901. *Volume II*, Abstract III, (2).

PRINCIPAL BURGHS

\*†1881. *Volume II*, Abstract XIV.

\*†1891. *Volume II*, Abstract XIV.

BURGHAL GROUPS, EXTRA-BURGHAL GROUPS, AGGREGATE OF 15 BURGHS WITH POPULATIONS OF 30,000+

\*†1901. *Volume II, Appendix Table XVIII.*

BURGHAL GROUP AGGREGATES OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

\*†1901. *Volume II, Abstract III (8).*

EXTRA-BURGHAL GROUP AGGREGATES OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

\*†1901. *Volume II, Abstract III (13).*

15 BURGHS WITH POPULATIONS OF 30,000+

\*†1901. *Volume II, Abstract III (15).*

CITIES AND COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND

1911. *Volume I, County Parts, Abstract XXV.*

1921. *Volume II, Table 50.*

1921. *Volume I, County Parts, Table 25.*

CITIES AND COUNTIES, LARGE BURGHS

1931. *Volume II, Table 40.*

SCOTLAND

*Population and percentage of population at each Census from 1861*

1931. *Volume II, Table 47.*

COUNTIES AND CITIES

*Intercensal change in population*

\*†1931. *Volume II, Table 41.*

SCOTLAND (PORTIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES), ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS

SCOTLAND, BURGHAL GROUP AGGREGATES OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

1901. *Volume II, Abstract III, (7).*

15 BURGHS OF SCOTLAND WITH POPULATIONS OF 30,000+

1901. *Volume II, Abstract III (14).*

SCOTLAND (IN SAME OR OTHER DIVISION, COUNTY OR TOWN OF ENUMERATION), ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, CHANNEL ISLANDS, BRITISH COLONIES, ABROAD OR AT SEA (BRITISH SUBJECTS), FOREIGN PARTS (ALIENS ONLY)

NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS ENUMERATED IN REGISTRATION DIVISIONS, COUNTIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS

\*†1871. *Volume II, Appendix Tables 24 and 25.*

\*†1881. *Volume II, Appendix Tables LXIV and LXV.*

\*†1891. *Volume II, Appendix Tables LXVIII and XLIX.*

SCOTLAND (IN SAME OR OTHER COUNTY IN WHICH BURGH OF ENUMERATION IS SITUATED), ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS

NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS IN PRINCIPAL BURGHS OF POPULATIONS OF 10,000+

\*†1881. *Volume II, Appendix Tables LXVI and LXVII.*

\*†1891. *Volume II, Appendix Tables L and LI.*

SCOTLAND (IN SAME OR ANOTHER DIVISION OR COUNTY), ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, AT SEA (BRITISH SUBJECTS), FOREIGN PARTS

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND

\*†1861. *Population Tables and Report: IV, Table I.*

SCOTLAND (PORTIONS, DIVISIONS, COUNTIES AND LARGE TOWNS),  
 ENGLAND, WALES, ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS, COLONIES, FOREIGN  
 PARTS, AT SEA (BRITISH SUBJECTS)

DIVISIONS, COUNTIES AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS OF SCOTLAND  
 1871. *Volume II, Abstract XIII.*

SCOTLAND, COUNTIES AND CITIES

COUNTIES AND CITIES OF SCOTLAND

\*†1921. *Volume II, Abstract Tables No. 41.*

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH  
 DOMINIONS, FOREIGN COUNTRIES (CLASSIFIED)

SCOTLAND

*Marital condition, 19 age-groups*

1931. *Volume II, Table 48.*

*Duration of residence in 15 year-groups*

\*1931. *Volume II, Table 49.*

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, BRITISH COLONIES (CLASSIFIED) AND  
 FOREIGN COUNTRIES (CLASSIFIED)

SCOTLAND

*12 age-groups*

1921. *Volume II, Table 61.*

SCOTLAND (PORTIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES; PRINCIPAL TOWNS),  
 ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH  
 COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA

PORTIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND

1881. *Volume II, Abstract XIV.*

1891. *Volume II, Part I, Abstract XIV.*

1901. *Volume II, Abstract III, (I).*

PRINCIPAL BURGHS

1881. *Volume II, Abstract XIV.*

1891. *Volume II, Abstract XIV.*

1901. *Volume II, Abstract III (6).*

SCOTLAND (COUNTIES), ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN  
 THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA  
 (BRITISH SUBJECTS)

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

1861. *Population Tables and Report: IV, No. II.*

COUNTIES AND CITIES

1911. *Volume II, Abstract XXXVIII.*

*Percentage of population enumerated*

\*†1931. *Volume II, Table 43.*

*Aged 20+ only. Percentage of population enumerated*

\*1921. *Volume II, Tables 54 and 55.*

SCOTLAND (COUNTIES AND CITIES), ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND,  
 ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES, FOREIGN PARTS

COUNTIES AND CITIES

*Aged 20+ only. Percentage enumerated in place of birth*

\*1921. *Volume II, Tables 56 and 57.*

SCOTLAND (COUNTIES AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS), ENGLAND,  
WALES, IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES,  
FOREIGN PARTS, AT SEA (BRITISH SUBJECTS ONLY BEFORE 1931)

20 PRINCIPAL PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS

1861. *Population Tables and Report*: IV, No. III.

SCOTLAND (SAME OR OTHER COUNTY), ENGLAND AND WALES,  
IRELAND, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, BRITISH COLONIES,  
FOREIGN PARTS, OTHER PLACES

COUNTIES AND BURGHS WITH POPULATIONS OF 20,000+

\*†1911. *Volume II*, Table F1 (not distinguishing those born in Islands  
in British Seas).

\*†1921. *Volume II*, Table 52.

COUNTIES AND BURGHS WITH POPULATIONS OF 20,000+

*Percentage of population enumerated*

1921. *Volume II*, Table 53.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND LARGE BURGHS

*Percentage of population enumerated*

1931. *Volume II*, Table 42.

SCOTLAND (COUNTIES OF), ENGLAND AND WALES, IRELAND,  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CITIES AND COUNTIES

*Distribution per cent. of those enumerated*

\*1911. *Volume II*, Tables F3 and F4.

COUNTIES

*Intercensal change*

1921. *Volume II*, Table M

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, ISLE OF MAN, CHANNEL ISLANDS,  
SPECIFIED BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

SCOTLAND

*Residents distinguished from visitors*

\*1931. *Volume II*, Table 44.

ENGLAND AND WALES, IRELAND, FOREIGN PARTS

CITIES AND COUNTIES

*Intercensal change*

1911. *Volume II*, Table F2.

ENGLAND AND WALES, IRELAND

SCOTLAND

*Intercensal change, actual and percentage*

*Percentage of population enumerated in Scotland each census, 1861 onwards*

1931. *Volume II*, Tables N and O.

BRITISH COLONIES (SPECIFIED)

SCOTLAND, PORTIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

\*†1881. *Volume II*, Abstract XIV.

\*†1891. *Volume II*, Part I, XIV.

\*†1901. *Volume II*, Abstract III (3).

PRINCIPAL BURGHS

1881. *Volume II*, Abstract XIV.

1891. *Volume II*, Part I, XIV.

15 BURGHS WITH POPULATIONS OF 30,000+  
 1901. *Volume II, Abstract III* (16).

BURGHAL GROUP AGGREGATES OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES  
 1901. *Volume II, Abstract III* (6).

SCOTLAND

*Residents distinguished from visitors*  
 \*1921. *Volume II, Abstract Table 58.*  
 \*1921. *Volume II, Table 44.*

BRITISH COLONIES AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (SPECIFIED)

SCOTLAND, PORTIONS, DIVISIONS, COUNTIES AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS  
 \*1871. *Volume II, Abstract XIII*

AFRICA, ASIA, AMERICA, COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND

\*1861. *Population Tables and Report: IV, No. IV.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SCOTLAND

*Those on board ship distinguished*  
 \*1921. *Volume II, Table O.*

*Residents distinguished from visitors, British by birth, by naturalization and aliens distinguished. Classification by nationality*

\*1921. *Volume II, Table 59.*

\*1931. *Volume II, Table 45.*

*Nationality—not birthplace. Each Census 1861–1931*  
 1921. *Volume II, Table N.*

*British by birth, by nationality, and aliens distinguished. Censuses of 1921 and 1931*

1931. *Volume II, Table P.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SPECIFIED)

SCOTLAND, PORTIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

(a) *British subjects only (b) aliens*

1881. *Volume II, Part XIV.*

1891. *Volume II, Part I, XIV.*

1901. *Volume II, Abstract part III (4) and (5).*

COUNTIES AND CITIES

\*1921. *Volume II, Table 60.*

\*1931. *Volume II, Table 46.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES (CLASSIFIED)

BURGHAL GROUP AGGREGATES OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

*British subjects by (a) birth, (b) naturalization and (c) aliens*

1901. *Volume II, Abstract III (10), (11) and (12)*

**Physical and Mental Infirmitv, 1851-1911.** A requirement that particulars should be given of those suffering from infirmities was first introduced into the schedule at the Census of 1851. The form in which the question was put on each of the occasions on which it was asked is shown below. The phrasing of these questions was identical throughout Great Britain except in 1911 when the Scottish Schedule requested a statement whether the affliction dated from infancy instead of a statement of age.

1851	If Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind	...	Write "Deaf-and-Dumb" or "Blind" opposite the name of the person.
1861	If Deaf and Dumb or Blind	...	Write "Deaf and Dumb" or "Blind" opposite the name of the person; and if so from birth, add "from birth".
1871	If (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind ... (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic... ...	...	Write the respective infirmities against the name of the afflicted person; and if so from birth, add "from birth".
1881	As in 1871.		As in 1871.
1891	If (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind ... (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot	...	Write the precise infirmity, if any, opposite the name of the person; and if the infirmity dates from childhood, add "from childhood". Do not use such a general term as "afflicted" or "infirm".
1901	If (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind ... (3) Lunatic... (4) Imbecile, Feeble-minded	...	Write the precise infirmity, if any, opposite the name of the person; and if the infirmity dates from childhood, add "from childhood". Do not use such a general term as "afflicted" or "infirm".
1911	If any person included in this schedule is:— (1) "Totally Deaf" or "Deaf and Dumb" ... (2) "Totally Blind" ... (3) "Lunatic" ... (4) "Imbecile" or "Feeble- minded" ...	...	State the infirmity opposite that person's name and the age at which he or she became afflicted.

Considerable interest in the statistics derived from this enquiry shown in 1851 by societies concerned with the welfare of the blind and the deaf and dumb was evident from the fact that early information was afforded to them about the number and distribution of these classes in Great Britain. Later their numbers were published for each county by sex and quinquennial age-groups in the divisional tables and total numbers in each

category were given for registration districts. The same questions were included in the schedule used at the Census of Ireland which was taken at the same time. More than this, each enumerated case was noted and further detailed information was afterwards required as to whether the affliction was congenital or acquired; to what cause the defect was attributed; at what age the person became afflicted if not from birth; whether the person was affected in any other way; and whether any other members of the family were similarly afflicted. The results of this further pursuit of the subject were embodied in *Census of Ireland for the Year 1851—Part III. Report on the Status of Disease*, which formed a valuable contribution to a branch of vital statistics up to that time completely unexplored. Such an extensive enquiry as this was not held to be desirable or possible in Great Britain, although in Ireland it appeared to be favourably received and there was only one refusal to give any information.

In 1861 householders were asked to add "from birth" where this was applicable. The results seem to have been regarded as reliable in respect of blindness; in the case of deaf mutism, which is more difficult to

1861 discern at such an early age, the results were rejected and no use was made of them. For England and Wales the data prepared were similar in form to those of 1851, with the addition of corresponding details showing the extent of blindness from birth. In Scotland the age analysis was given for the country as a whole and an analysis by sex for each county. In the *General Report* for England and Wales there was an interesting and illuminating chapter on the conditions of those suffering from these afflictions and on the services available to them, together with tables indicating their means of support, the charities and aid they received, places for their instruction and their proportionate numbers in relation to the rest of the community.

Interest in infirmities of the people was extended in 1871 when persons who were idiots, imbeciles or lunatics were required to be so distinguished.

The method of presenting the data remained the same as at the 1871 previous Censuses at which the more limited enquiry had been conducted. On all occasions details of the occupations of afflicted persons and their distribution in various institutions were usually given in the *General Reports and Summary Tables* for England and Wales and in the second volume of the *Scottish Reports*.

It was realised at an early stage in the enquiries into infirmities that the returns made by persons as to the mental capacity of their children or other relatives were far from trustworthy. It is against human nature to

1881 expect a mother to admit her young child to be an idiot, however much she may fear this to be true. Openly to acknowledge the fact is to abandon all hope. This suppression of the truth, however, was not confined to the returns relating to very young children. Even when the child had reached an age when no doubt of its mental capacity could any longer be sustained, mention of idiocy was often still omitted. This was proved by an enquiry made by the Census Commissioners for England and Wales in 1881. The addresses of the families of all those idiots who had been admitted into the institution in the year commencing with the day of the Census were obtained from the managers of a large asylum. On examination of the schedules it was found that in exactly half of the cases of idiots who were of 5 but under 15 years of age, no mention was made in the schedule of any mental incapacity.

Those specially interested in deafness urged that deaf mutism only differed from deafness without loss of speech in that deafness dated from an earlier period of life, being either congenital or having occurred before 1891 the power of speech had been fully acquired. Consequently they were anxious that the total number of deaf persons of all kinds should

be obtained with a distinction of those whose deafness dated from childhood. The Census Authorities thought that it was better to maintain the distinction between deaf mutes and those who were deaf only, since deafness was more difficult to discern than deaf-mutism and the returns of deaf and dumb would be likely to be much more accurate. In 1891 the deaf were divided, therefore, into three groups, (1) the deaf and dumb, (2) those stated to have been deaf, without statement of mutism, from childhood or from before the end of their tenth year of life, and (3) those persons, above ten years of age who were simply returned as deaf.

Figures published for England and Wales in the 1891 divisional tables showed totals of persons blind, blind from birth, deaf according to the three categories listed above, mentally deranged or mentally deranged from childhood for each registration county and district. These were followed by individual tables for each of these classes giving the males and females in quinquennial age-groups to 25 years, and thereafter by decennial age-groups to 85 years and upwards, for each registration county. On previous occasions the age-groups had continued quinquennially to 100 years and upwards.

At the three Censuses 1861, 1871 and 1881 persons making the returns had been asked to specify cases in which the infirmity dated from birth. In 1891 and 1901 they were asked instead to specify cases dating from childhood. In addition every child under 10 years of age suffering from one of these infirmities was classified as being so from childhood; comparison with earlier Census results was therefore not possible.

Further changes both in the form of question on the schedule and in the scheme of tabulation were made with regard to infirmities in 1901. The enquiry into insanity which had been first instituted in 1871 had

1901 remained the same at each following Census until 1901. In arranging the householder's schedule in 1901 it was thought that a greater degree of accuracy might be obtained if the term "feeble-minded" were substituted for the word "idiot" and this form was retained in 1911.

Although in 1891 an abstract of those persons returned as deaf only was made, a return of deaf persons had not been specifically required on the schedule.

In 1911 householders were specially asked to state those "totally deaf" or deaf and dumb, and those "totally blind". This was an attempt to limit the degree of the infirmity and exclude those only slightly afflicted. In addition the age of the onset of the infirmity was required to be given in England and Wales, the aim being to ascertain the duration of the infirmity in every case and not only, as at previous Censuses, in those cases where the affliction dated from birth or from childhood.

Enquiries into infirmity were not repeated after the Census of 1911. It had been realized from the beginning that the Census was not a suitable medium for obtaining information of this kind though, in spite of their imperfections, the data obtained at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 served a useful purpose. In addition to the weaknesses of human nature reflected in the disinclination of many responsible for completing the schedules to admit any defect in their close relatives, there was also the difficulty of defining the degree of disability required to be stated. In whatever terms the question was framed, it was bound to be interpreted very differently by the householders, the majority of whom would be without any technical knowledge. In 1881 the Census Commissioners for England and Wales had to point out "how very incomplete are the returns which relate to these afflictions, and more especially those which relate to idiocy and imbecility. We have done the best we could with this unsatisfactory data. We cannot, however, but express our decided opinion that statements made by persons as to the deficiencies, mental or bodily, of

their children or other relatives are not worth the cost and labour of collection and tabulation." In 1891 the returns were again quoted as being "in all probability excessively inaccurate" and the *General Report* for 1901 stated that—"Concerning the above-named infirmities it should be clearly understood that the machinery of an ordinary English Census is but imperfectly adapted to furnish the required particulars with that degree of accuracy which is essential for statistical purposes. It is because experience has impressed us with this conviction that we have abstained from entering into minute details which, had the data been more reliable, would have proved highly instructive and useful." Similar reservations were made in the third volume of the 1911 *Report on the Census of Scotland*.

The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded reported in the same strain on the unsuitability of the Census as an agency for ascertaining facts concerning mental defect. "The Census, it appears to us, is not an agency suitable for the ascertainment and classification of facts the nature of which in very many instances can only be learned by the personal observation of men and women whose judgment has been trained and well practised in a special branch of medical work. Both for administrative and scientific purposes it would be better, we think, to ascertain the facts by special investigation such as that which has been made by our medical investigators, or by means of the cumulative records which we hope may be compiled as confidential documents as soon as the importance of the subject is recognised." The Royal Commission proved by their investigations in 1905 that the Census figures for the mentally defective had been understated in 1901.

**Education, 1851-1921.** Proposals made to conduct an enquiry into education as part of the Census of 1851 met with considerable opposition in the House of Lords and it was decided to pursue it on a voluntary basis.

**1851** The procedure adopted was that the enumerator enquired, on his first visit to every house for the purpose of delivering the householder's schedule, whether any school was carried on there. If there were, a form of enquiry proper to the type of school was left for completion. Separate forms were provided for day schools, Sunday schools, evening schools and literary and scientific institutes. The enumerator then made a list of all the schools at which schedules had been left and forwarded it to the Registrar. This served as a guide to the number of returns to be expected from each enumerator and later assisted the Census Office in ascertaining how far returns had in fact been made. Schedules were issued to the heads of upwards of 70,000 schools in England and Wales, and the final sorting of returns showed that none had been made in the case of 1,206 day schools (107 public and 1,099 private) and 377 Sunday schools.

The results of the enquiry were published in 1854 in a special Report, printed in a different format from that of the official series of reports on the 1851 Census, entitled *Education: England and Wales. Report and Tables*. It contained a wealth of information on matters of interest to those concerned with the progress of education. It indicated the number of children to whom education was afforded in 1851 compared with the number at earlier periods for which records were available; the number of day schools and the number of scholars on the books of each, compared with actual attendance on 31st March, 1851, in each large town; the income of the schools and the sources from which it was obtained; the quality of instruction given; the number of teachers, distinguishing adults; the remuneration of teachers in public schools; the ages of scholars; the dates at which the schools were established and the number of schools in each classified type. Similar information was given for Sunday schools. The number of evening schools for adults in each county,

the period during which they were open, the number of scholars, their occupation, the amount they paid in fees and the courses of instruction they covered were also given.

The report for Scotland was published in 1854 in the same volume as that on the enquiry into religious worship, entitled *Religious Worship and Education in Scotland*. The tables were drawn up to give broadly the same information as those for England and Wales and a brief commentary was given on the results of the enquiry.

At the Census of Scotland in 1861 children between the ages of 5 and 13 years who attended school during the week preceding Census day had to be identified on the householder's schedule. The wording of the question was amended in 1871 in order to achieve more accurate results. On each occasion the results were given in the first volume of the *Census Reports for Scotland*. In the first instance this was done by the addition of a column to the population tables for portions, registration divisions, civil counties, parishes and sub-divisions of parishes. Tables in the corresponding *Report* for 1871 compared the number and proportion of children attending school with the child population of Scotland in that age-group and the number of children at each year of life between 5 and 15 compared with the number who were attending school or receiving regular instruction at home in the counties and registration districts of Scotland.

It will be seen from the table on page 4 that information about education was obtained on the English schedules from 1851 to 1911 and on the Scottish schedules from 1871 to 1911. During this period the question took the form of requiring those attending school or receiving regular instruction at home to be described as scholars in the occupation column.

A question relating to children attending school and scholars engaged in whole or part time further education was placed in a separate division of the occupation column in the schedule used in England and Wales in 1921. The question was designed to ascertain the number and ages of persons receiving school or institutional education of any kind, distinguishing those attending 'whole-time', that is during the full day school hours so as to leave no reasonable time for employment, and those attending for 'part-time' only, that is day continuation schools or evening classes or any other partial or intermittent attendance which would permit other regular employment. The question was asked in response to representations that such statistics were not available in a similar form from any other source, and that they were desirable with a view to affording education authorities and others interested in the subject some knowledge of the total demand for public and private education facilities for persons of various ages resident in each area.

The results were published in respect of every area with a separate local education authority. In the *General Tables*, Table 43 showed for England and Wales, the number of males and females at each year of age under 25, and total 25 years and over attending educational institutions whole time and part time, while Table 44 gave the same information without an age breakdown for county boroughs, administrative counties, and areas of separate local education authorities. In the *County Parts* the same information (no age-groups) was given for administrative county and local education authority areas in Table 15. Sex and age statistics of the two classes of education (i.e. whole or part time) and the proportion each age-group bore to the corresponding age-group in the total population of the country were given in a table in the *General Report*.

The postponement of the 1921 Census brought the enumeration within the summer term, during which evening classes and many special courses of technical and other instruction were either curtailed or suspended. In respect of part-time instruction, therefore, the Census figures provided little guide to the maximum attendance which might be reached in the winter and spring terms of the year.

**Religious Worship in Great Britain in 1851.** The state of religion in Great Britain was a subject of great interest to the general public in the mid-nineteenth century and it was felt that the occasion of the Census of 1851 offered a valuable opportunity to obtain information which would enable the facts to be put on record. Plans were laid accordingly. Objections to the penalties which could be imposed on persons withholding particulars were raised, however, in the House of Lords and later upheld by the legal advisers of the Crown. Unwilling to forego the enquiry, the Registrar General decided that his plans might be fulfilled on a voluntary basis, care having been taken to ensure that every person to whom a schedule was delivered clearly understood that its completion was not compulsory in law. In the event there were few refusals. The returns made in Scotland were not so complete as those for England and Wales, largely because in the absence of an organized body of Registrars there was less inclination for enumerators to undertake the additional burden of pursuing an enquiry which was not required under the Census Act.

A full account of the survey made in England and Wales was published in 1853 in a special report, entitled *Religious Worship, England and Wales*, which did not form part of the official series of reports and, probably for this reason, was printed in a different format. The report summarised the history of religion from the earliest times and included a brief review of the teaching of various religious bodies. A commentary on conclusions to be drawn from the returns was followed by an extensive series of tables in which analyses were given of such returns as the comparative strength of various religious bodies in each county, the extent of available accommodation (free sittings being distinguished from reserved), attendance at the most frequented services and the number of services held by each religious body at different times on Census Sunday.

The corresponding special report for Scotland was included with that on the enquiry into education in a single volume, *Religious Worship and Education in Scotland*, published in 1854.

**Gaelic-speaking Population in Scotland, 1881-1931.** The Commissioners of the Census of Scotland in 1881 required the enumerators to estimate the number of people who were "in the habit of making colloquial use of the Gaelic language". Conclusions drawn from the figures thus obtained were discussed very briefly in Volume I of the *Reports*. Figures given in Appendix Table XII gave the distribution of the total population against the numbers and percentage who spoke Gaelic in the regions, divisions and counties of Scotland. In the numbered series of tables contained in this volume a column showing the number of Gaelic-speaking people was included for: (I) Scotland, regions, civil counties and civil parishes; (II) civil parishes by ecclesiastical sub-divisions; (III) civil counties by town, village and rural groups; (IV) the islands; (V) parliamentary burghs and districts, royal and police burghs; (VIII) registration counties and districts with sub-divisions of districts; and (IX) School Board Counties and districts.

At the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 a question included in the householder's schedule required a statement, in respect of all persons of 3 years and upward, whether only Gaelic or Gaelic and English were spoken. This 1891 distinction was reflected in the published tables in Volume I of the 1901 *Reports*, but otherwise their content remained the same with the addition of figures for wards of burghs in the tables corresponding to series (V). Some of the tables gave figures from previous Censuses in parallel, and in the *Report* for 1901 particulars were also published for the following districts: municipal burghs; administrative counties, county districts and electoral divisions; and Public Health areas by county district and burgh.

In the *Report* on the Census of 1911 birthplace, as well as place of enumeration, was related to the Gaelic-speaking population. The Appendix Tables in Volume II of the *Report* gave special analyses for the insular 1911 portions of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, including an age analysis of the Gaelic speakers in these parts. The column relating to Gaelic as a spoken language was omitted from the serial tables of local populations and restricted to Tables XLIX-LI. Each of these tables gave a sex and age distribution by age-groups under 20, and 20 years and over, and analysed Gaelic speakers by place of birth and of enumeration; the classification of birthplace only separated by country those born in Scotland and in Ireland.

The special age analysis given for the insular portions of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty in 1911 was repeated in the Appendix Tables to Volume II of the 1921 *Report*, and a further analysis by quinquennial age-groups 1921 was given for these districts in Table 65 of the Abstracts, showing (a) persons enumerated, (b) persons speaking Gaelic only, (c) the ratio of persons speaking Gaelic only to every 1,000 in each age-group, and (d) relative numbers of persons speaking Gaelic only (ratio in 1891 being taken as 100) at each Census from 1891. Three further tables, numbered 62-64, were given in the Abstracts, and the first of these gave a sex and age distribution for all Gaelic speakers, speakers of Gaelic only and speakers of both Gaelic and English; the second provided the same particulars by county of birth and enumeration; while the third included percentages of Gaelic-speaking persons to the county populations and the percentage of Gaelic speakers in the whole country.

In each *County Part*, except those relating to counties with a high proportion of Gaelic-speakers, Table 26 showed for males and females of under 20 years, and 20 years and over, the total population and the numbers speaking (a) only Gaelic, (b) Gaelic and English, and (c) all Gaelic speakers, in each county and sometimes in burghs. Where there was a high proportion of Gaelic speakers, Table 26 analysed the county into smaller communities, such as parishes, and gave the language classification as above, together with percentages of the population in these areas speaking (a) Gaelic and English and (b) Gaelic only, and also the percentage of the population who were Gaelic speakers at each Census from 1881.

The abstracts of the 1931 Census were arranged in the same pattern. Tables similar to those of 1921 were published in Volume II of the *Report*, and the abstract that followed contained tables on birthplace, the number 1931 being increased to five. Of those tables 50, 51, 52 and 53 correspond respectively with the 1921 tables numbered 63, 64, 62 and 65. The remaining table in 1931 distributed Gaelic speakers in Scotland and each county, for each Census since 1881, according to (a) number, and (b) percentage of population of 3 years and over.

The *County Parts* contained one table showing an analysis of the Gaelic-speaking population. The counties in which such a population was large showed as much detail as the corresponding tables for 1921: added to this was a sex analysis of Gaelic speakers in the whole country in 1921 and 1931. The remaining county tables showed the total population, the number of Gaelic-speaking persons, and males and females speaking (a) Gaelic only and (b) Gaelic and English, in 1921 and 1931, in the counties and in some of the burghs in 1931.

**Language spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire, 1891-1931.** The Act under which the Census of 1891 was taken required, for the first time, that a Return should be made for each person living in Wales or in 1891 Monmouthshire whether "such person speaks Welsh only, or both Welsh and English". To meet this requirement a column headed "Language Spoken" was added to the householder's schedule with the instruction "if only English, write 'English'; if only Welsh, write 'Welsh'; if English and Welsh write 'Both'". The results were described in the *General Report* (pp. 81-83) as unsatisfactory owing to obvious inaccuracies found in the Returns. Although no mention of age was made in the question, children under two years of age were excluded from the tables published in Volume III of the *Reports* (Divisional Tables XI, number 24) which, in addition to giving information obtained from the Returns, showed also the population, the number of children under two years and the number in respect of whom no statement of language spoken was obtained.

In the Census of 1901 a statement was only required in the language column in respect of those aged three years or above. The results were deemed to be more successful on this occasion and the scope of the table, published 1901 in the *County Parts* for Wales and Monmouthshire, was extended to provide an analysis by 5 age-groups for each administrative county, county borough and urban and rural district. The adjustment of the lower age limit to three years did, of course, impair comparability with the 1891 tables.

The question as to language spoken remained the same in 1911 as at the previous Census. On this occasion, however, the tables were compiled by the Census Office direct from entries made on the schedules and not from returns 1911 made by local enumerators as had been done for purposes of tabulation in 1891 and 1901. The results appeared to show that the statements about language spoken had been omitted more frequently on this occasion than had been the case at the two earlier Censuses. It was found that a very large number of schedules only contained a return on the line relating to the head of the household and, from an analysis of the results, it had to be inferred either that the schedules in 1911 were returned in a more defective condition or that many of the defects in the 1901 schedules were concealed in the process of copying, the enumerator having assumed in all probability that the statement made in respect of the head of the household applied to other members entered on the schedule. The implications of this discovery were discussed in the *General Report* (p. 245) and also in the commentary at the beginning of Volume XII entitled *Languages Spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire*. The effect of the discrepancy was shown in Table I of Volume XII and in Table 90 of the *Summary Tables* where the figures given in the "no statement" column of previous census tables was further analysed to show the language spoken by the head of the household. Both the *General Report* (245-253) and Volume XII contain a comparison of the 1911 figures with those of previous Censuses in Wales and with data obtained from Scotland and Ireland in 1911 about the extent to which the people of both countries were able to speak in

their native tongues. A set of three tables in Volume XII gave for each administrative county, and urban and rural district (1) numbers of males and females aged three years and upward returned as speaking English only, Welsh only, both English and Welsh, and other languages; (2) the number of persons so returned in 1901 and 1911; and (3) the proportion of such persons to a thousand of the population aged three years and upwards returned in 1901 and 1911. Summaries of the first and third of these were given in tables 90 and 91 in the *Summary Tables* Volume.

Commentary on the results obtained at the Census of 1921 will be found on pages 183-189 of the *General Report*. The same information was sought on the schedules and, in general, the pattern of tabulation remained unchanged except that figures were given for civil parishes in *County Part* tables numbered 25 and 25A and in *General Tables* 54 to 56 inclusive; the latter showed comparative figures for 1911.

The Order in Council for the Census of 1931 omitted any reference to those able to speak English only and, in consequence of this, the enquiry was restricted to the question whether the person enumerated was able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh. The omission was deliberate, the category "English only" having been included at previous Censuses primarily with a view to making the questions exhaustive and obtaining some reply in the case of every individual. In 1931 the insertion of a dash in respect of children under three years of age and all other persons unable to speak Welsh was regarded as sufficient. Commentary on the results of the enquiry will be found on pages 182-186 of the *General Report* as well as in each of the appropriate *County Parts*. Table 17 in the *County Parts* gave, by sex and seven age-groups, the total population and the number of persons able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh in the administrative counties, in each of the areas with a population exceeding 20,000 and in the combined areas making up the remainder of each county. Table 18 gave similar figures, without distinction of age, in respect of administrative counties, municipal boroughs, urban and rural districts and civil parishes. The age-group statistics were summarised for the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire in Table 39 of the *General Tables*, while Table 40 of the same volume gave for Wales and Monmouthshire as a whole the proportions per thousand of persons in grouped ages returned as able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh at the Censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Table 41 of the *General Tables* gave for each county, county borough and urban area with more than 50,000 population, the total population aged 3 years and over and the number of males and females in that age category able to speak Welsh only or both English and Welsh; Table 42 gave for the same areas the proportion per thousand population aged 3 years and over of persons returned as able to speak those languages at each Census from 1901.

**Fertility of Marriage, 1911-1921.** From 1861 onwards it was usual to find, in those parts of the *Reports* which commented on analyses derived from returns made on civil condition, reference to an average annual fertility rate based on a comparison of the number of enumerated wives who had not completed their forty-fifth year with the average annual number of legitimate births registered in specified years. The *General Report* (p. xvi) on the Census of England and Wales in 1871 contains an interesting comparison with comparative fertility rates in France at that time.

At the Census of 1911, however, a direct enquiry into the fertility of marriage was made for the first time. To obtain the necessary particulars four additional columns (6-9) were added to the schedule as follows:

PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE

Write "Single", "Married", "Widower", or "Widow" opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule the Number of:			
	Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year write "under one"			
		Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7)		
		Total Children born alive	Children still living	Children who have died
5	6	7	8	9

In Scotland the final column was omitted. It should be noted that widows were excluded from the scope of the enquiry which was restricted to the fertility of existing marriages.

There was little evidence to cause doubts about the reliability of the returns as to the numbers of children since they appeared to be reasonably distributed. In the statement of marriage duration, however, there was a strong tendency to concentration on round numbers—10, 20, 30, 40, as met with in the statement of ages. Attention was drawn to the significance of this in the report *Fertility of Marriage*. The age at marriage was derived by deduction of the duration of marriage from the age at the Census. Thus the deduction might well have been based on a faulty statement as to duration. It also included in many instances persons nearly a year younger than the stated figure. For example:—a statement on the schedule that a woman is 31 years old and married 6 years gives a resulting age at marriage of 25 years. At the Census she may have been 31 years exactly or 31.9 years; similarly, she may have been married 6 years exactly or 6.9 years; if she was 31 years exactly and married 6.9 years, she was actually 24.1 years old at marriage; while if she was 31.9 years and married 6 years exactly she was actually 25.9 years old at marriage. Accordingly, age at marriage 25 could include any age over 24 and under 26.

In the case of England and Wales the analyses were limited to the fertility of 6,014,319 out of the 6,630,284 married women enumerated at the Census, or 90.7 per cent. of the whole. The balance consisted of 493,679 wives whose husbands were not enumerated on the same schedule and of 122,286 rejected because of obvious defective information, e.g. in the case of a woman of 21 married for one year and returned as the mother of seven children, who were presumably born to the husband by a previous wife. It was felt that a slight reduction in the size of the sample of population was preferable to a more complete sample which included defective information. For similar reasons the fertility study in Scotland was restricted to an analysis of the returns made in respect of 680,684 wives out of a total of 762,835 enumerated, i.e. nearly 90 per cent.

The tabulations involved were very lengthy. The tables for England and Wales were made available in two parts of Volume XIII in the series of reports. Part I of *Fertility of Marriage* was published in 1917. Owing to the war Part II, which contained a report as well as tables, was not published until 1923. In Scotland the detailed tables were not published but it was stated in Volume III of the *Report on the 1911 Census of Scotland* (p. xxv), in which only abstracts were published, that "The original tables, though unpublished

will be preserved in the Registrar General's Department, and will be available for purposes of statistical study to any interested in them".

In view of the considerable material derived from this enquiry in 1911, it was not deemed necessary to repeat it in the Census of 1921, and that of 1931 was restricted in scope in any case, partly by reason of the need for economy and partly because the expectation at the time was that the next Census would be in 1936. Certain fertility statistics, derived from the analysis of data on dependency, were published in the *Reports on the Census of 1921*.

**Dependency and Orphanhood, 1921.** In the period immediately following the first World War it became necessary to obtain information about dependency and orphanhood on a national scale in order to arrive at financial estimates of the cost of making provision for the widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives on war service. To meet this need the following questions were included on the schedule in the Census of 1921:

Marriage or Orphanhood	Information required only in respect of Married Men, Widowers and Widows														
For persons aged 15 and over write "Single," "Married," "Widowed," or if marriage dissolved by divorce write "D".	Number and ages of all living children and step-children under 16 years of age, whether enumerated on this Schedule or not, i.e. whether residing as members of this household or elsewhere														
For children aged under 15 write "Both Alive" if both parents be alive; "Father Dead" if father be dead, "Mother Dead" if mother be dead, or "Both Dead" if both parents be dead	Total number under sixteen years of age. If none write "None"	For each child place a $\times$ in the column corresponding to its age. The number of crosses should be the same as the number shown in Column (n)													
(e)	(n)	(o)													
		Under one      1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   12   13   14   15 Age last birthday													

For the purpose of the enquiry it was assumed that all children under 16 were in fact dependents. The aim was to obtain as complete a survey as possible of the size, constitution and distribution of families which would be regarded as economically dependent on the married and widowed sections of the population. In fact, it covered a wider field than is implied by the term "dependency" and provided valuable information of general sociological interest. The fertility statistics published in the 1921 report on *Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility* were derived from it.

The statistics of dependency in this report gave details of the number of families of all sizes ranging from childless families to those in which there were thirteen under 16 years of age, each group of families being separately analysed so as to show the number of children at each age (under 16) and the distribution by age of the children comprising the youngest of each family. The detailed family classification was given for a complete range of parents' ages and in respect of each separate type of parent (i.e. whether married man,

married woman, widower or widow). In subsidiary and less extensive tables statistics were given of variations in localities (geographical regions and counties) and, in respect of the families of married men and widowers, of the personal occupation of the parent.

It was thought that the orphanhood question might give rise to some difficulty in the case of illegitimate children. No special interpretation was afforded in their case, enumerators having been instructed that the answers in respect of illegitimate children, as of the legitimate, should be determined only by the acknowledged facts of the existence of the father or mother. Tables in the *Dependency, Orphanhood and Fertility* report gave the state of orphanhood of children at each year of age under 15 for England and Wales and geographical regions, and in quinquennial groups for administrative counties with associated county boroughs. *County Parts* gave the same details for urban areas with more than 50,000 population, and the total under 15 by state of orphanhood for urban areas with less than 50,000 population and rural districts.

The report and tables on orphanhood were published in Volume II of the *Reports for Scotland*, while those relating to dependency were the subject of Volume IV.

Neither the enquiries into dependency and orphanhood, nor that relating to fertility, were repeated in 1931.

**Workplaces, 1921.** In 1921 householders in England and Wales were asked to state the address of the place of work of each enumerated person. Increased transport facilities, combined with the increasing tendency in a highly organized and industrialized people to live in suburban residential areas, suggested the need to obtain some measurement of the daily movement of population to and from places of work. The question on the schedule, included under the general heading of Occupation and Employment, was:

Place of Work
Give the address of each person's place of work. For a person with no regular place of work write "No fixed place."
If the work is carried on mainly at home, write "At home."
(No entry is required for any person who is retired or out of work.)

Figures, partly provisional, relating to London and the Home Counties, were published as a supplement to the London *County Part*. This was later followed by the report on *Workplaces*. There were many uses to which the statistics might be applied and the tables were, therefore, of a general character. Some returns were defective in that no statement of workplace was given. This occurred in the case of persons out of work at the date of the Census (from whom the enumerators had failed to obtain particulars of the last place of work in accordance with special instructions they had been given) and where the addresses given were insufficient for purposes of classification. For the whole country the "not stated" cases amounted to 2.8 per cent. of the total occupied population.

Another unfortunate defect, due to the postponement of the Census until June, was the inclusion of varying proportions of visitors in returns from holiday and other resorts. In such areas the Census or *de facto* population was in excess of the resident or *de jure* population and visitors included in the holiday population were recorded amongst those working outside the area. In these cases the normal tidal movement between workplace and residence was not truly represented by the relation between recorded workplaces and place of enumeration, the divergence varying with the amount of the local inflation. Details of the extent of inflation in certain areas of England and Wales were given in Appendix A to the *General Report*, 1921.

The statistics for England and Wales were presented in detail in three tables in the report on *Workplaces*. Table I classified the occupied population of each sex enumerated in every area according to the four descriptions of workplace:

- (1) Workplace in the area.
- (2) No fixed workplace.
- (3) Workplace not stated.
- (4) Workplace outside the area.
- (5) The numbers working within the area but enumerated elsewhere.

In Table II the movements shown in aggregate form in Table I were analysed in detail, but without distinction of the sex. The third table gave a summary, for each county and every urban area with a population of more than 20,000 persons, of the enumerated population, the day population, the gross movement in and out of the area and the net movement. The movements of population recorded in the Census statistics were far less than the real total number. The tables only showed movements in which administrative area boundaries were crossed.

**Usual Place of Residence, 1931.** In the census statistics of Great Britain it has always been the practice to assign the population to the place of abode on Census night. Although this practice may be regarded theoretically as casual, statistical analyses of populations based upon this assignment have been generally accepted as equivalent to distributions according to the home areas of the population. It was not believed that the number of people away from home would make any appreciable difference to the results. In order to ensure that the returns should include as little migratory movement as possible, Censuses have normally been taken in early spring. In 1801 the Census was taken in March, in 1811-1841 near the end of May, and from 1851-1911 at the end of March or beginning of April. It was reasonably assumed that occasional population movements were at a low level at this time of the year in contrast to the larger displacements expected in the summer holiday months.

The year 1921 was exceptional in this respect, for though the Census had originally been planned to be taken in April it had at the last moment to be postponed on account of industrial disturbance and could not be taken until 19th June. Although this date was in advance of the peak of the summer migration, the movement had begun and there was no doubt that the populations of the towns and areas usually affected by it would have been appreciably lower at the earlier date.

With this experience in mind and also in view of the fact that transport development was progressively increasing, it was felt in 1931 that the chance of a greater percentage of the population being absent from their homes at week-ends, even outside the holiday periods, might no longer be negligible.

and that a test was desirable to ascertain how far Census analyses of local populations based on place of enumeration might be regarded as continuing to meet needs and problems more specifically associated with residence. Accordingly the following question was included in the 1931 Census schedule:

*Usual Residence*

- (1) For persons included in this Schedule who usually reside at this dwelling or establishment, write "Here".
- (2) For those who have a more usual residence elsewhere, give full postal address of usual residence.
- (3) For those who have no settled place of residence, write "None".

The term "usual residence" had no formal or statutory meaning. In order to give guidance in cases where its meaning might have been misunderstood, the question was supplemented by the following instructions printed on the back of the schedule:

*Usual Residence : Column C*

Visitors. Persons described in column B as "Visitor" cannot, of course, be usually resident at the premises to which the schedule relates and the reply "Here" would be wrong in such cases. All persons enumerated while on a visit to either a private family or to an Hotel, Club, Boarding House or Lodging House should give the full postal address of their usual residence, viz., their home address. This applies also to the case of visitors from abroad, who should give their full home postal address in the country overseas from which they have come.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.—See above—"Visitors". But persons enumerated at a private or other Hotel, Boarding House or Residential Club at which they have a settled residence, and who have no more usual place of residence elsewhere, should regard the Hotel, Club, etc., as their usual residence and write "Here". Persons who move from one Hotel to another and have no settled residence anywhere should write "None".

Resident Domestic Servants, Shop Assistants, etc., who live in should regard their "situation" (the private family, Hotel or Boarding House, etc., at which they are employed), or the living-in premises, as their usual residence. Such persons, if enumerated at the place of employment or living-in premises, should write "Here." If enumerated while staying elsewhere with friends or relatives, they should give the address of the place of employment or living-in premises as their usual residence. But "daily" domestic servants should regard their own home as their usual residence and reply accordingly.

Scholars, Students, Undergraduates, etc., of a residential school, college or university who happen to be enumerated at their home address should state in column C the name and address of the residential school or college in which they usually reside during term time. University students who reside in term time in lodgings in the university town should regard such lodgings as their usual place of residence.

It was not possible to discern accurately how far these instructions were followed, but the classified results showed evidence of inconsistencies. In straightforward cases of temporary "visitors" staying with friends there was little reason to suppose that there was any objection to giving their own address. In some cases, however, the interpretation of "usual residence" may have occasioned real doubt and, when the person responsible failed to read or understand the instructions, there may have been a divergence from the intention of the Census question. In other cases there may have been reluctance as with resident domestics or shop assistants, to return the employer's house or living-in premises in preference to their own home. It was not felt that discrepancies which arose from any of these reasons seriously affected the

statistical record except in one particular class of case—the resident scholars of educational institutions. These, in spite of the specific instructions, failed in large measure to return their school address as their usual residence. For the purpose of constructing subsequent annual estimates of population, the Census statistics had to be adjusted to remedy this defect in those areas where it was likely to have been significant.

Of the total numbers enumerated away from their homes, only those whose usual residence was outside the borough or county district in which they were enumerated were taken into account in the Census analysis. This was, in itself, a considerable undertaking; to have extended the analysis to cover the shorter range and less important movements within the several local authority areas would have added considerably to the work.

The classified statistics were published in the *General Tables*. Tables 9A, 9B and 9C gave comparisons of enumerated and resident populations, 1931, estimated resident populations 1921 and 1931 and analysis of decennial changes for England and Wales, regions, urban and rural aggregates, counties, county boroughs, urban districts, rural districts, and, in addition, for metropolitan areas and zones within London and the five surrounding counties. Statistics for local areas were also given in Table 6 of the *County Parts*.

Detailed statistics derived from this enquiry in Scotland were given in the City and County Parts of Volume I of the *Reports*; comment upon them, together with a summary table was published in Volume II.

## VI. Information relating to Special Groups

**The Armed Forces, the Merchant Navy and Persons aboard Vessels in Ports or Territorial Waters.** The enumerated population at each Census from 1801 to 1831 was exclusive of those serving at home or abroad in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Merchant Service, although approximations to their numbers were given in the *Enumeration Abstract* on each occasion; in 1821 the number serving in local Militia embodied for training were shown in the county tables.

In 1841 the Army at home, members of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service on shore and, in some cases, persons on board vessels in harbours were included in the enumerated population.

At each Census from 1851 to 1931 the enumerated population included the Army at home, members of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service on shore and, from 1851 to 1921, all persons on board vessels in port on Census night or arriving the following day; the Air Force at home was included in 1921 and 1931.

Arrangements made with the Service Departments included the enumeration of members of the armed forces serving overseas and, except in 1911, information as to their numbers was published in supplementary tables in the Census Reports. Similar arrangements were made on some occasions with the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen to enumerate the Merchant Service at sea.

From 1851 to 1921 the enumeration of those aboard ships was restricted to vessels in port on Census night and vessels which arrived during the following

day. In 1931 a new interpretation placed upon the terms of the Order in Council was that the Census was intended to include only (a) ships in port or at moorings in Great Britain on Census midnight and (b) ships which at Census midnight were engaged upon a coastwise or fishing voyage (whether within territorial waters or not); i.e. ships which were on voyage between two ports in Great Britain or on a fishing voyage from a port in Great Britain, either returning to the same port or proceeding to another port in Great Britain. This change of interpretation, which simplified procedure considerably, removed uncertainty about the enumeration of those in ships arriving in port after Census midnight, whose proper inclusion depended upon whether they were or were not within territorial waters at Census midnight.

**Populations of Institutions.** From 1851 onwards information published in the Census *Reports* has generally given details of the number and ages of the inmates of prisons, workhouses, hospitals of different kinds and other institutions identified in the returns. In the case of prisons, workhouses and mental hospitals tables showing the occupations, or former occupations, of those enumerated were given in some of the *Reports*. The scale of treatment accorded to those groups has varied on different occasions: reference should, therefore, be made to the *General Reports* for England and Wales or the *Reports* for Scotland in order to ascertain what details were published on any particular occasion.

## VII. Notes on Areas for which Populations have been given in Census Reports

The sub-divisions of Great Britain used for ecclesiastical purposes, local government, parliamentary representation, the administration of justice and the registration of births, deaths and marriages during the period 1801–1931 generally differ one from another. The difficulties created by these differences were summed up in the *General Report* on the 1901 Census of England and Wales in these words:

“The whole of England and Wales has been divided at different times into various administrative areas with so little regard for previously existing divisions that, at the present time, the serious overlappings of boundaries render the work both of the Census Office and the local Officials, in ascertaining the precise limits of the several divisions to be separately distinguished in the Tables, laborious and extremely complicated.”

An example may be quoted from the Census results of that year when the population of the *Ancient County* of Derby was 620,196, that of the *Administrative County* 504,577 and that of the *Registration County* 490,886. Although compilers of successive Census reports have for the most part left a record of boundary changes and variations and drawn attention to matters affecting comparability between one enumeration and another, considerable care needs to be taken when Census statistics relating to different periods of time are compared.

Tables showing the principal areas in Great Britain for which populations have been given in various Census reports are on pages 98 and 99. The following notes refer to areas mentioned in the tables.

**Ancient Divisions.** An account of the origin of the ancient territorial divisions of England and Wales was given by Rickman in the *Preliminary Observations* on the results of the Censuses of 1811 and 1821, in the *Comparative Account of the Population in Great Britain* issued as a preliminary report on the 1831 Census and, more recently, in the *General Reports* of 1901 and 1911. The *ancient or geographical counties of England and Wales* for which statistics were given in the Census reports from 1801 to 1901 were 64 in number, of which 52 were in England and 12 in Wales. Some of these counties represented the limits of principalities founded by the early English settlers but *Domesday* (1086), the most authentic record of early divisions of England, shows that others must have come into existence at a later date. The division of Wales into counties began with the formation of Pembroke as a County Palatine in 1138 and was completed by the Act of Henry VIII which abolished the Lords Marcher. In the course of the nineteenth century the boundaries of some of the ancient counties were altered by an Act of 1844 "to annex detached Parts of Counties to the Counties in which they are situated", which followed changes made by the Reform Act of 1832. The *Hundred* appeared in *Domesday* as a well-recognized division of the county. The County of York and some other northern counties were divided into *Wapentakes* (derived from Danish "Vaabentag"—sound or clang of arms) instead of hundreds. The striking irregularity in size and the marked variation in the number of hundreds comprised in different counties was found inconvenient for some purposes and in the time of Henry VIII a remedy was attempted by forming *Divisions* (called also limits and circuits) in most of the English counties. These divisions appear to have been formed by uniting small hundreds and dividing larger ones. Some divisions already existed; the *Lathes* of Kent and the *Rapes* of Sussex, for instance, were of very ancient origin. Where the divisions were very ancient, or where it appeared desirable as an aid to classification, hundreds (as in Hampshire and Dorsetshire) were shown in the first four Census *Abstracts* classified under their respective divisions. In the reports from 1801 to 1851 the number of *counties of Scotland* identified was 32; this number was increased to 33 in 1861 when separate figures were given for Orkney and Shetland.

**Parishes and Chapelries.** The ancient *Parishes* varied considerably in size and, in some cases, their limits extended beyond the county boundaries. When additional churches were built to meet the needs of increasing population, parts of the ancient parishes came to be assigned to them by custom and, under the name of *Chapelries*, acquired boundaries which were as well recognised as those of the parent parish. When the parish became the unit of poor law administration under the Poor Relief Act of 1601, those in the northern counties especially were found too large for the purpose of administering legislation which assumed a personal knowledge of the situation and character of everyone applying for relief. A subsequent Act, which permitted *townships* and *villages* to levy their own poor rates, tended to accentuate the difference between parochial boundaries for ecclesiastical and for civil purposes respectively.

**Civil Parishes.** The difference between civil and ecclesiastical parishes or districts became more marked during the course of the nineteenth century. Boundary changes made for civil purposes did not affect ecclesiastical parishes; similarly sub-divisions or amalgamations of ecclesiastical parishes were made independently by the ecclesiastical authorities. The ancient parishes which had not been sub-divided were re-named civil parishes in the Census reports of 1871 and confusion between them and ecclesiastical parishes was thus removed. In 1871 and 1881 sub-divisions of the ancient parishes of the North, known as *townships*, were grouped as "Civil parishes or townships" under the ancient parishes of which they formed part. In subsequent reports townships were

shown as civil parishes and the grouping under ancient parishes was abolished. No reference was made to the ancient parishes in the reports after 1881. Changes in the boundaries of civil parishes under the *Divided Parishes Acts* of 1876, 1879 and 1882 gave rise to considerable misunderstanding and confusion—for reasons which are mentioned in the *General Report* on the Census of 1891. In the *Interpretation Act* of 1899 it was laid down that in all laws passed up to 1866, when compulsory church rates were abolished and the ancient parish ceased to be of importance as a unit of local government, the expression "Parish" in England and Wales should be deemed to mean "a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed."

**Extra-Parochial Places and Liberties.** Besides parishes, with their tythings or townships and chapelries, there were also many places in England and Wales not contained in the limits of any parish. These *extra-parochial places* had inherited an independence by which they enjoyed virtual exemption from taxation; from maintaining the poor, since there was no Overseer on whom a Magistrate's Order could be served; from the Militia Laws because there was no Constable to make returns; and from repairing the highways, because there was no official surveyor. Districts of larger extent, called *Liberties*, interrupted the general course of the law as it affected hundreds in the same way as extra-parochial places did that of parishes. In Dorset where this irregularity chiefly prevailed the Grants of some of these Liberties dated so late as the reign of Henry VIII and even of Elizabeth.

In 1857 the peculiar privileges enjoyed by extra-parochial places were curtailed under an Act "to provide for the Relief of the Poor in Extra-Parochial Places" which decreed that places named extra-parochial in the 1851 Census Report were to be deemed parishes for this purpose and to have Overseers appointed for them by the Justices of the Peace. In the case of extra-parochial places covering a very small piece of land, the place was annexed to an adjoining parish, if the consent of the owners and occupiers of two-thirds in value of the land was forthcoming. Special provision was made for the particular cases of the places in London termed the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple and Gray's Inn where the officer acting for the time being as Under Treasurer, and the Registrar in Charterhouse were appointed Overseers. This Act did not apply to places not specified as extra-parochial in the Census reports. In these cases the Act was merely permissive and, therefore, largely inoperative. In a later Act of 1868 it was declared that every extra-parochial place existing on 25th December, 1868, should be added to the next adjoining civil parish which had the longest common boundary. In spite of these Acts there are still 14 places in England and Wales which are extra-parochial from civil parishes. They are all islands or lighthouses which were probably overlooked in the Act since they were not contiguous with any parish and, therefore, could not be added to any. There are still many extra-parochial places from ecclesiastical parishes which enjoy special privileges under Church laws or custom.

## PRINCIPAL AREAS OF ENGLAND AND WALES FOR WHICH POPULATIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN CENSUS REPORTS, 1801-1931

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1. Ancient Counties	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Hundreds, Wapentakes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Ancient Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4. Tythings, Chapelries, Townships, Hamlets, Precincts, Extra-Parochial Places, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Boroughs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
6. Parliamentary Boroughs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7. Parliamentary Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8. Parliamentary County Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Parliamentary Borough Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Dioceses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. Ecclesiastical Districts, Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13. Registration Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Registration Sub-Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Registration Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Registration Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Poor Law Unions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Municipal Boroughs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Towns of 2,000 inhabitants not being Corporate or Parliamentary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Sub-Divisions of Lieutenancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. Local Board Districts—Towns with Improvement Commissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Petty Sessional Divisions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Boroughs having separate Courts of Quarter Sessions and Commissions of Peace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Civil Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Urban Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26. Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27. Administrative Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
28. County Boroughs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29. Wards of Municipal Boroughs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30. Metropolitan Boroughs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31. County Court Circuits and Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32. Geographical Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
33. Geographical Regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

## PRINCIPAL AREAS OF SCOTLAND FOR WHICH POPULATIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN CENSUS REPORTS, 1801-1931

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1. Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Parishes: Ancient and Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Towns: Principal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Parishes: United	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Townships, Hamlets and Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Quarters and Chapelries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Landward Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mainland (as distinct from Islands)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Quoad Sacra (Ecclesiastical) Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Royal Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Municipal Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Parliamentary Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Registration Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Registration Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Registration Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Parliamentary Districts of Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Parliamentary Districts of Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Police Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. School Board Counties and Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Wards of Municipal Burghs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. County Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Electoral Divisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Public Health Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Special Water Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Special Drainage Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Special Scavenging Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Special Lighting Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Places specified as extra-parochial from civil parishes in 1931 Census Reports were:

<i>Extra-Parochial Place</i>	<i>Administrative County in which situated</i>
Wolfe Rock Lighthouse...	Cornwall
Lundy Island ...	Devon
Plymouth Breakwaters (Fort and Light- house) ...	"
Eddystone Lighthouse	"
Nab Tower Lighthouse ...	Hampshire
Spithead Forts ...	"
Farne Islands ...	Northumberland
Steep Holme Islands ...	Somerset
Bull Fort ...	Yorks., East Riding
Puffin Island ...	Anglesey
Bardsey Island ...	Caernarvon
Cardigan Island ...	Cardigan
Grassholm Island ...	Pembroke
Small Rocks Lighthouse ...	"
South Bishop Rock Lighthouse ...	"

**Poor Law Unions.** Under an Act of 1782 "for the better relief and employment of the poor" certain parishes were, with the consent of those concerned in the localities, combined into unions for poor law purposes. This partial re-organization was made more general in England and Wales by the Poor Law Act of 1834, which vested the management of poor relief in Boards of Guardians whose sphere of responsibility extended to all parishes comprised in their unions. In forming these unions consideration had been given to local convenience and the preservation of existing parishes; in consequence, many unions were partly in two counties.

**Registration Areas.** When civil registration was established in England and Wales by the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1836, the poor law union areas were adopted generally as *Registration Districts* for each of which a Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages was appointed. The districts were divided into *Sub-Districts* consisting of combined parishes or localities in which resident Registrars were appointed for the registration of births and deaths. For the purpose of statistical investigation England and Wales was divided by the Registrar General into eleven topographical divisions consisting of groups of counties thought to possess a common distinctive character, namely:

- I. LONDON, comprising the portions of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent within the limit of the Registrar General's Bills of Mortality.
- II. SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION, comprising Surrey and Kent (Extra-Metropolitan), Sussex, Hampshire and Berkshire.
- III. SOUTH-MIDLAND DIVISION, comprising Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan), Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire.
- IV. EASTERN DIVISION, comprising Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk.
- V. SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION, comprising Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall and Somersetshire.
- VI. WEST-MIDLAND DIVISION, comprising Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire.
- VII. NORTH-MIDLAND DIVISION, comprising Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

- VIII. NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION, comprising Cheshire and Lancashire.
- IX. YORK DIVISION, consisting of Yorkshire.
- X. NORTHERN DIVISION, comprising Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland.
- XI. WELSH DIVISION, comprising Monmouthshire, South Wales and North Wales.

The counties of which these *Registration Divisions* were composed were not always identical with the ancient counties; they were aggregates of entire registration districts which often extended into two ancient counties. They were given, therefore, the distinctive name of *Registration Counties*. When the statistics for these areas were first given in the 1851 Census reports Scotland was divided, on the same principle, into two groups of counties separated by a line extending from the Firth of Tay south of the Ochil Hills, and along the Forth river, across the head of Loch Lomond, to a line descending southwards by Loch Long to the Firth of Clyde. Counties south of the line, which included the greater part of the lowlands of Scotland were designated *Southern Counties*, those north of the line comprising the highlands and part of the lowlands were designated *Northern Counties*; in later Reports on the Censuses of Scotland these two groups were referred to as the Northern and Southern *Portions* respectively. The Islands in the British Seas were treated as a separate division in the Census reports.

The Act requiring the civil registration of births, marriages and deaths in Scotland came into operation on the 1st January, 1855. As had been the case in England and Wales, the divisions of the country adopted for registration did not always coincide with existing boundaries. The Report on the 1861 Census of Scotland contained a detailed explanation of the difference between the civil and *Registration Counties* of Scotland arranged in tabular form to show, for each Census from 1801, the populations of each civil and registration county and of the places which were not common to both. This Report also gave detailed particulars of the places included in each *Registration District*. For statistical purposes the Counties of Scotland were grouped into eight *Registration Divisions* in this Report as follows:

- I. NORTHERN: Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sunderland.
- II. NORTH-WESTERN: Ross and Cromarty, Inverness.
- III. NORTH-EASTERN: Nairn, Elgin (or Moray), Banff, Aberdeen, Kin-cardine.
- IV. EAST-MIDLAND: Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan.
- V. WEST-MIDLAND: Stirling, Dunbarton, Argyll, Bute.
- VI. SOUTH-WESTERN: Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark.
- VII. SOUTH-EASTERN: Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk.
- VIII. SOUTHERN: Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton.

Of these, the first five covered the area of the *Northern Portion* and the last three that of the *Southern Portion*.

**Parliamentary Areas.** Following the Reform Act of 1832, populations of parliamentary cities, boroughs and districts of boroughs in England and Wales were published in the *Enumeration Abstract* for 1841. In the first volume of *Population Tables I* for 1851 the populations of the 21 burghs and districts of burghs in Scotland entitled to send members to Parliament were added. The presentation of separate figures for parliamentary areas was necessary because the Reform Act, which took away the right to parliamentary representation from some boroughs, extended the parliamentary limits of others and created boroughs with parliamentary status, destroyed the identity

between municipal and parliamentary boroughs which had hitherto existed. A further radical change was made in consequence of the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 and the process of revising parliamentary boundaries was set in motion again under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act of 1918; an effect of the latter Act was to bring the boundaries of parliamentary counties and boroughs into line with those of local government areas as constituted on 1st October, 1917. Populations for parliamentary areas were given in all Census Reports. An account of the development of those areas in England and Wales will be found in Volume III, *Parliamentary Areas*, of the Reports published on the Census of 1911; changes made since then are noted in subsequent *General Reports*.

**Ecclesiastical Areas.** Parish and chapelry populations given in the *Enumeration Abstracts* from 1801 to 1831 related to areas which had been formed for ecclesiastical purposes. Reference has already been made to the emergence of the civil parish and to developments which led to the definition of different boundaries for ecclesiastical and civil purposes. Powers given in England and Wales to the Commissioners for Building New Churches, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and to the Bishops of dioceses by Acts passed between 1818 and 1851 resulted in a considerable number of changes. The total number of ecclesiastical districts assigned under the Church Building Acts by the Church Building Commission between 1818 and 1856 was, with changes effected under the Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850, 1,077. Under the same Acts the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who took over the powers of the Church Building Commission in 1856, assigned 235 additional districts up to 1861. The districts and new parishes constituted under the New Parishes Act of 1843 and 1856 were 284 at the time the 1861 Census was taken. Including new districts formed within their dioceses by Bishops, the total number returned in the detailed tables in the 1861 Report was 1,822 compared with 1,254 in 1851.

Several important changes in the administration of the Church between 1911 and 1921 had effect on the ecclesiastical areas for which data were shown in the Census tables. Under the Welsh Church Acts passed in 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished. The Welsh Commissioners, created by the Acts, were further to determine by order, with reference to the general wishes of the parishioners, whether the parish was to be treated as being wholly within or wholly without Wales and Monmouthshire. The parish, for the purposes of these Acts, was to be treated according to their decision, but any parishioner could appeal against any such order to the King in Council and any such appeal would be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Of the 21 ecclesiastical parishes held to be border parishes only one was declared to be in Wales and Monmouthshire. In accordance with the Act those parishes which were in English dioceses, but which were declared to be situate in Wales or Monmouthshire, were transferred to Welsh dioceses and parishes declared as situate wholly in Wales or Monmouthshire, but which were in English dioceses, were transferred to Welsh dioceses. In this way some ecclesiastical areas assigned to Wales in the *Ecclesiastical Areas* reports of 1921 and 1931 were in local government areas of England; similarly others assigned to England were within administrative areas of Wales.

By another Act, the Union of Benefices Act, 1919, opportunity was afforded of uniting two or more ecclesiastical benefices if it were in the interests of the furtherance of religion, at the request of certain Commissions set up under the provisions of the Act with the subsequent approval of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Whether the parishes composing the benefices should remain separate in all respects except as provided by the Act, or whether they should be united for ecclesiastical purposes was left to be decided under each recommendation.

Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, powers were conferred on the Church to legislate in these matter, subject only to the approval of each individual measure by both Houses of Parliament.

Populations for the parishes *quoad sacra* of Scotland were given in the *Enumeration Abstract 1841*. They were omitted in 1851, but have been shown on every occasion since the *Report on the 1861 Census of Scotland*.

**Modern Administrative Areas.** *Urban and Rural Districts* were first formed as *Urban Sanitary Districts* and *Rural Sanitary Districts* under the Public Health Act of 1872.

The Commission appointed under the Local Government (Boundaries) Act of 1887 indicated in their Report (5th July 1888) that poor law unions—and consequently registration districts—should cease to extend beyond the boundaries of any one county. Their suggestions envisaged that necessary adjustments could be made partly by modification of union boundaries and partly by the alteration of the boundaries of counties. Expectations that matters would be simplified were unfulfilled. The Local Government Act of 1888 complicated the situation further by the creation of *Administrative Counties*. In many cases the administrative and ancient counties were co-extensive. Exceptions were cases where urban sanitary districts extended into two counties. In this event the urban district was accepted as within that county which contained the largest portion of the population of the district according to the Census of 1881. The Counties of Suffolk and Sussex were each divided into two administrative counties called respectively East and West; the three Ridings of Yorkshire were each constituted a separate administrative county; the three divisions of Lincolnshire—the parts of Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey were similarly treated; the Isle of Ely and the Soke of Peterborough also became administrative counties apart from the Counties of Cambridge and Northampton respectively; and the Isle of Wight was subsequently constituted a separate administrative county apart from the County of Southampton under the provisions of the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c. 177). The *Metropolis*, as constituted by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855 and by subsequent amending Acts, was created an administrative county, thus diminishing the size of the Counties of Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. One of the Schedules of the Act listed 61 large boroughs which were, under a further provision of the Act, created *County Boroughs* of themselves. These were given their own administration apart from the rest of the administrative county.

These differences between ancient and administrative counties were further increased under the provisions of another Local Government Act in 1894 (56 and 57 Vict., c. 73). County councils were required under this Act to apply to the Local Government Board, in cases where they thought it advisable, for the alteration of the county boundaries. This was in order that, "the whole of each parish, and, unless the county council for special reasons otherwise direct, the whole of each rural district shall be within the same administrative county".

When the two Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894 had been put into full effect, former complications in boundaries were greatly simplified. Every urban district was entirely in one administrative county and every civil parish, with a few exceptions in one urban or rural district. In many cases all the areas constituting an urban district were consolidated into a single civil parish. Ten rural districts only were still partly included in two counties and in nine cases rural district councils were left, for convenience, to administer civil parishes situated in a different administrative county. Only one parish remained which was contained partly in two administrative counties—Stan-ground, which was partly in the Isle of Ely and partly in the county of Huntingdon. Under a Local Government Board Order in 1905, the part of

Stanground in the Administrative County of Huntingdon was created a separate parish—Stanground South—and this anomaly was removed.

The boundaries of administrative areas were again subject to considerable revision in consequence of the Local Government Act of 1929. The implications of this revision were discussed in the 1931 *General Report* (p. 63) and a Part II of the relevant *County Parts* was issued to provide data tabulated on the basis of the revised areas.

## VIII. Appendices

### POPULATION ACT, 1800. SCHEDULES AND FORMS ANNEXED

#### SCHEDULE

##### I.

Questions to which, by Directions of an Act passed in the forty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof*, written Answers are to be returned by the Rector, Vicar, Curate, or Officiating Minister, and Overseers of the Poor, or (in Default thereof) by some other substantial Householder, of every Parish, Township, and Place, (including those Places also which are Extra-parochial,) in *England*; and by the Schoolmasters or other Persons to be appointed under the said Act for every Parish in *Scotland*; signed by them respectively, and attested upon Oath or Affirmation by the said Overseers, or (in Default thereof) by such other substantial Householders as aforesaid, in *England*, and by the Schoolmasters or other such Persons as aforesaid in *Scotland*; for which Purpose they are to attend the Justices of the Peace, within their respective Jurisdictions, at such Times and Places as the said Justices of the Peace shall appoint, on Pain of incurring the Penalties imposed by the said Act for every wilful Default or Neglect.

- 1st. How many inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township, or Place; by how many Families are they occupied; and, how many Houses therein are Uninhabited ?
- 2nd. How many Persons (including Children of whatever Age) are there actually found within the Limits of your Parish, Township, or Place, at the Time of taking this Account, distinguishing Males and Females, and exclusive of Men actually serving in His Majesty's Regular Forces or Militia, and exclusive of Seamen either in His Majesty's Service or belonging to Registered Vessels ?
- 3rd. What Number of Persons in your Parish, Township, or Place, are chiefly employed in Agriculture; how many in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft; and, how many are not comprised in any of the preceding Classes ?
- 4th. What was the Number of Baptisms and Burials in your Parish, Township, or Place, in the several Years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each subsequent Year to the 31st Day of December 1800, distinguishing Males from Females ?
- 5th. What has been the Number of Marriages in your Parish, Township, or Place, in each Year, from the Year 1754 inclusive to the End of the Year 1800 ?
- 6th. Are there any Matters which you think it necessary to remark in Explanation of your Answers to any of the preceding Questions ?

FORM of ANSWERS BY THE OVERSEERS, &c. IN ENGLAND,  
 To the Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*

County, &c.	Hundred, &c.	City, Town, &c.	Parish, &c.	QUESTION 1		QUESTION 2		QUESTION 3		TOTAL OF PERSONS
				HOUSES		PERSONS, including Children of whatever Age		OCCUPATIONS		
				In- habited	By how many Families occupied	Males	Females	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft	All other Persons not comprised in the Two pre- ceding Classes

N.B.—If any Family occupies Two or more Houses in different Parishes, Townships, or Places, the Individuals belonging to such Family are to be numbered only in those Parishes, Townships, or Places where they severally happen to be at the Time of taking the Account.

REMARKS, in Explanation of the Matters stated in Answer to the preceding Questions.

- 1st Question.
- 2nd Question.
- 3rd Question.

ATTESTATION on Oath (or Affirmation) by the OVERSEERS or substantial Householders in ENGLAND

I, A.B. One of the Overseers (or a substantial Householder) of the Parish, Township, &c. of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ do swear (or affirm), That the above Return contains, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, a full and true Answer to the Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*

The above-mentioned A.B. was sworn (or affirmed) before us the Justices of the Peace in and for the this Day of \_\_\_\_\_

C.D. and E.F.

## FORM OF ANSWERS BY THE CLERGYMEN IN ENGLAND,

To the Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*

County, &c.	Hundred, &c.	City, Town, &c.	Parish, &c.

QUESTION 4						QUESTION 5						
Years	BAPTISMS		BURIALS		Years	BAPTISMS		BURIALS		Years	MARRIAGES	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1700					1707					1754		
1710					1708					1755		
1720					1709					1756		
1730					1710					1757		
1740					1711					1758		
1750					1712					1759		
1760					1713					1760		
1770					1714					1761		
					1715					1762		
					1716					1763		
					1717					1764		
					1718					1765		
					1719					1766		
					1720					1767		
					1721					1768		
					1722					1769		
					1723					1770		
					1724					1771		
					1725					1772		
					1726					1773		
					1727					1774		
					1728					1775		
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					1763							
					1764							
					1765							
					1766							
					1767							
					1768							
					1769							

REMARKS, in Explanation of the Matters stated in Answer to the 4th and 5th Questions

4th Question.  
5th Question.

CERTIFICATE OF THE CLERGYMEN  
I, A.B. (Rector, Vicar, Curate, or officiating Minister) of the Parish, Township, &c. of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ do certify, That the above Return contains, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, a full and true Answer to the 4th and 5th Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*—A.B.  
Witness C.D. One of the Overseers (or substantial Householder) of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_

FORM OF ANSWERS BY THE SCHOOLMASTERS, &c. IN SCOTLAND,

To the QUESTIONS contained in the SCHEDULE to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*

County, &c.	Hundred, &c.	City, Town, &c.	Parish, &c.	QUESTION 1 HOUSES		QUESTION 2 PERSONS, including Children of whatever Age		QUESTION 3 OCCUPATIONS		TOTAL of PERSONS
				In- habited	By how many Families occupied	Males	Females	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture	Persons chiefly employed in Trades, Manufactures or Handicraft	

N.B.—*If any Family occupies Two or more Houses in different Parishes, &c., the Individuals belonging to such Family are to be numbered only in those Parishes, &c., where they severally happen to be at the Time of taking the Account.*

REMARKS, in Explanation of the Matters stated in Answer to the preceding Questions.

- 1st Question.
- 2nd Question.
- 3rd Question.

## ANSWERS to the Fourth and Fifth QUESTIONS

Years	BAPTISMS		BURIALS		BAPTISMS		BURIALS		MARRIAGES			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Years	Number of Marriages	Years	Number of Marriages
1700					1787				1754	1770	1786	
1710					1788				1755	1771	1787	
1720					1789				1756	1772	1788	
1730					1790				1757	1773	1789	
1740					1791				1758	1774	1790	
1750					1792				1759	1775	1791	
1760					1793				1760	1776	1792	
1770					1794				1761	1777	1793	
1780					1795				1762	1778	1794	
1781					1796				1763	1779	1795	
1782					1797				1764	1780	1796	
1783					1798				1765	1781	1797	
1784					1799				1766	1782	1798	
1785					1800				1767	1783	1799	
1786									1768	1784	1800	
									1769			

REMARKS, in Explanation of the Matters stated in Answer to the Fourth and Fifth Questions.

## 4th Question.

## II 5th Question.

## Certificate of the Clergymen

I, A.B., Minister of the Parish, &c., of the County of do certify, That the above Return contains, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, a full and true Answer to the 4th and 5th Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.* A.B.

Witness C.D. (Schoolmaster, &c.) of the said Parish, &c. of this day of

## Attestation on Oath by the Schoolmaster, &amp;c. in Scotland

I, A.B. (Schoolmaster, &c.) of the Parish, &c. of the County of do swear, That the above Return contains, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, a full and true Answer to the Questions contained in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof.*

The above-mentioned was sworn before us, the Justices of the Peace in and for the of this day of

C. D. and E. F.

## II.

FORM of the PRECEPT for giving Notice to High Constables, Overseers, and Householders, in *England*, of the Time and Place appointed by Justices of the Peace for taking the Answers and Returns under this Act.

The County, }  
&c. }  
to wit. } To the Constable, [Tythingman, or Headborough,] of  
in the said County.

YOU are hereby required, with all convenient Speed, to give or cause to be given Notice to the High Constable of the Hundred of and to the Overseers of the Poor of every Parish, Township, or Place within the said Hundred; and if there is no Overseer therein, then to some substantial Householder therein; that they are severally required to appear at on the Day of next, at the Hour of in the Forenoon, before such of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace as shall be then and there assembled, and that the said Overseers or Householders as aforesaid, or some one of them, for every such Parish, Township, or Place, are then and there to deliver upon Oath or Affirmation, a just and true Account, in Writing, signed by themselves, containing an Answer to the several Questions propounded in the Schedule to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof*.

Given under my Hand [or our Hands] this Day of in the Year one thousand eight hundred and one.

## III.

FORM of the OATH or AFFIRMATION to the Return.

YOU shall swear (or affirm) that the Answers and Return now made by you to the several Questions contained in the Schedule annexed to an Act, intituled, *An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof*, is a full and true Answer to the said Questions, to the best of your Knowledge and Belief.

## IV.

FORM of INDORSEMENT by the High Constables in *England*, and by the Justices of the Peace in *Scotland*.

County [or Stewartry] of  
Riding, Division, or District thereof (if any)  
Hundred, Rape, Wapentake, Lathe, Precinct, Soke, Franchise, or  
Liberty, of  
City, Borough, Town, or County Corporate, of  
Parish, Township, &c. of

## GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

This Schedule is to be filled up by the OCCUPIER or Person in charge of the House: if the house is let or sub-let to different persons or families, in separate stories or apartments, the OCCUPIER or Person in charge of each such story or apartment must make a separate Return for his portion of the house upon a separate Householder's Schedule.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION.  
HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

(Prepared under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.)

## INSTRUCTIONS for filling up the Column headed "RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION."

The Superior Titles of PEERS and others: Persons of Ranks to be inserted, as well as any high office which they may hold, Magistrates, Aldermen, and other important public officers to state their profession after their official title.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE.—Add after the rank, "Army," "Artillery," "Royal Navy," "Marine," "East India Company's Service," as the case may be, distinguishing those on half-pay. Persons in the CIVIL SERVICE to state the Department to which they are attached, after their title or rank; those on the Superannuation List to be so distinguished. Chelsea, Greenwich, and other Pensioners to be clearly designated.

CLERGYMEN of the Church of England to return themselves as "Rector of \_\_\_\_\_," "Vicar of \_\_\_\_\_," "Curate of \_\_\_\_\_," &c., or as not having cure of souls. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "Priest" in return themselves as such, and to state the name of the church or chapel in which they officiate. Dissenting Ministers to return themselves as "Independent Minister of \_\_\_\_\_ Chapel," "Baptist Minister of \_\_\_\_\_ Chapel," &c. Local or occasional preachers must return their ordinary occupations.

LEGAL PROFESSION.—Barrister to state whether or not in actual practice; Officers of any Court, &c., to state the description of office and name of Court. The designation "Attorney" or "Solicitor" to be confined to those whose names are actually upon the Roll. Solicitors offices should be mentioned whether "Solicitor's," "Solicitors offices," &c. Managing, Attended, Writing, or General Clerk." Persons who have retired from business to be entered thus—Retired Silk Merchant," "Retired Watchmaker," &c.

ALMSEOPLE, and persons in the receipt of parish relief, should after being described as such, have their previous occupations inserted.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The titles or occupations of ladies who are housekeepers to be entered according to the above instructions. The occupations of women who are regularly employed from home, or at home, in any kind of domestic duties, to be distinctly recorded. See also "Children and young persons. Against the names of children above five years of age, if daily attending school, or receiving regular tuition, under a master or governess at home, write "School," and in the latter case add "at home."

No. \_\_\_\_\_

1851.

Householder's Schedule of His Principal

(Prepared under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.)

Parish or Township	Street, Square, &c., or Road.	Name or No. of House
Town, Tything, Village, or Hamlet . . . . .	Street, Square, &c., or Road . . . . .	Name or No. of House . . . . .

To the Householder,  
This Paper will be called for on Monday, March 31st, by the appointed Officer, and it will save trouble, if, as the Act requires, you have the answers written in the proper column by that time. It is his duty to enquire the facts, and if you have omitted to comply with the above instructions, to record them at my residence of that day.

Persons who refuse to give CORRECT information, incur a Penalty of Five Pounds; besides the inconvenience and annoyance of appearing before two Justices of the Peace, and being convicted of having made a wilful mis-statement of age, or of any of the other particulars.

The Return is required to enable the Secretary of State to complete the Census; which is to show the number of the population—thick arrangement by ages and families in different ranks, professions, employments, and trades—their distribution over the country in villages, towns, and cities—annual increase and progress in the last ten years.

GEORGE GRAHAM,  
Registrar-General.

Approved,  
G. GREY.

## EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

Name and Surname.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition.	Sex.	Age last Birth-day.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Where Born.	If Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind.
1 George Wood 2 Maria Wood 3 Emma Wood 4 Alan Wood 5 Florence Wood 6 Jane Holmes 7 Eliza Edwards 8 Thomas Young	Head of Family Wife Daughter Son Daughter Visitor Servant Servant	Married Married Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried	M. F. F. M. F. M. F. M.	48 44 22 14 14 39 24 19	Farmer (of 111 acres employing 4 labourers) Farmer's Wife Farmer's Daughter Farmer's Son Scholar Annuitant House Servant Farm Labourer	Kent, Dartford Middlesex, Chelsea Kent, Chislehurst Kent, Chislehurst Kent, Beckenham Canada Kent, Gravesend Surrey, Croydon	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
1 George Wood 2 Maria Wood 3 Emma Wood 4 Alan Wood 5 Florence Wood 6 Jane Holmes 7 Eliza Edwards 8 Thomas Young	Head of Family Daughter Son Unmarried Mother-in-law Nephew	Widow Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried Formerly Laundress Formerly Laundress Unmarried	F. F. M. M. F. M.	49 24 14 14 73 24	Glover Dressmaker Hand Loom Weaver (Silk) Errand Boy Formerly Laundress Printer—Pressman	Scotland Middlesex, Poplar Middlesex, Shoreditch Surrey, Lambeth Middlesex, Bethnal Green France (British Subject)	.. .. .. .. .. ..
1 George Wood 2 Maria Wood 3 Emma Wood 4 Alan Wood 5 Florence Wood 6 Jane Holmes 7 Eliza Edwards 8 Thomas Young	Head of Family Daughter Son Unmarried Mother-in-law Nephew	Widow Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried Unmarried	F. F. M. M. F. M.	49 24 14 14 73 24	Glover Dressmaker Hand Loom Weaver (Silk) Errand Boy Formerly Laundress Printer—Pressman	Scotland Middlesex, Poplar Middlesex, Shoreditch Surrey, Lambeth Middlesex, Bethnal Green France (British Subject)	.. .. .. .. .. ..

## HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE 1851

LIST of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY, of VISITORS, and of SERVANTS who SLEPT or ABODE in this House on the NIGHT of SUNDAY, MARCH 30th.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATION to Head of Family.	CONDITION.	SEX.	AGE [Less Birthday.]	RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION.	WHERE BORN.	If Deaf-and-Dumb, or Blind.
No Person absent on the Night of March 30th to be entered.	State whether Wife, Son, Daughter or other Relative, or Servant, Visitor, or Servant.	"Married," "Widower," "Widow," or "Unmarried," against the Names of all Persons except Young Children.		For Infants under One Year, the Age in Months, writing "Under" against Females, "1 Month," "1 Month," "2 Months," &c.	Write "M" against Males, and "F" against Females.	Opposite the Names of those born in England, write the County, and Town or Parish.	Write "Deaf-and-Dumb," or "Blind," opposite the Name of the Person.
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
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8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

The foregoing is a true Return concerning all the Members of this Family. Witness my Hand,



LIST of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY, of VISITORS, and of SERVANTS, who SLEPT or ABODE in this DWELLING on the NIGHT of  
 SUNDAY, APRIL 7th, 1861.

NAME and SURNAME.	RELATION to Head of Family.	CONDITION.	SEX.	AGE [Last Birthday.]	RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION.	WHERE BORN.	If Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind.	Number of Children from 5 to 15 attending School.
No Person absent on the Night of Sunday, April 7th, to be entered here; nor any one who was a Traveller or out of Work during that Night, and who arrives Home on Monday, April 8th.	State whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Boarder, &c., or Servant.	Write either "Married," "Widow," or "Widower," or "Single."	White	For Infants under one Year, for Children under the age of 15, for the Servants, Maids, Servants, "F" against the name of all Females, Persons except Young Children.	Opposite the Names of others born in Scotland, within the County and Town or Parish, if born in England, Ireland, the British Colonies, or the East Indies, state the Country. If born in Foreign parts, state the Country, and if in a Foreign Country, state the Name of the Town, "F" against Females, Persons except Young Children.	Write "Deaf-and-Dumb" or "Blind," opposite the Names of the Servants, who are deaf or blind during the week, and if born in Scotland, "F" against Females, Persons except Young Children, as the case may be.	Only Children between the ages of 5 and 15, both Infants, with attached School fees, are taken into account.	
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7								
8								
9								
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12								
13								
14								
15								

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901  
COMMAND PAPER NUMBERS: COUNTY PARTS

Name of County	Number	Name of County	Number
Anglesey ...	Cd 1447	Leicester ...	Cd 1346
Bedford ...	Cd 1406	Lincoln ...	Cd 1304
Berkshire ...	Cd 1362	London ...	Cd 875
Brecknock ...	Cd 1437	Merioneth ...	Cd 1436
Buckingham ...	Cd 1407	Middlesex ...	Cd 1211
Cambridge ...	Cd 1323	Monmouth ...	Cd 1361
Cardigan ...	Cd 1425	Montgomery ...	Cd 1435
Carmarthen ...	Cd 1411	Norfolk ...	Cd 1305
Caernarvon ...	Cd 1410	Northampton ...	Cd 1359
Chester ...	Cd 1213	Northumberland ...	Cd 1294
Cornwall ...	Cd 1360	Nottingham ...	Cd 1292
Cumberland ...	Cd 1376	Oxford ...	Cd 1322
Denbigh ...	Cd 1412	Pembroke ...	Cd 1432
Derby ...	Cd 1303	Radnor ...	Cd 1449
Devon ...	Cd 1271	Rutland ...	Cd 1448
Dorset ...	Cd 1320	Salop ...	Cd 1430
Durham ...	Cd 1147	Somerset ...	Cd 1347
Essex ...	Cd 1148	Stafford ...	Cd 1125
Flint ...	Cd 1439	Suffolk ...	Cd 1345
Glamorgan ...	Cd 1212	Surrey ...	Cd 1272
Gloucester...	Cd 1289	Sussex ...	Cd 1290
Hampshire ...	Cd 1270	Warwick ...	Cd 1175
Hereford ...	Cd 1426	Westmorland ...	Cd 1431
Hertford ...	Cd 1377	Wiltshire ...	Cd 1378
Huntingdon ...	Cd 1438	Worcester ...	Cd 1293
Kent ...	Cd 1171	York ...	Cd 1107
Lancashire ...	Cd 1002		

## CENSUS ACT, 1920

## SCHEDULE

## MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PARTICULARS MAY BE REQUIRED

1. Names, sex, age.
2. Occupation, profession, trade or employment.
3. Nationality, birthplace, race, language.
4. Place of abode and character of dwelling.
5. Condition as to marriage, relation to head of family, issue born in marriage.
6. Any other matters with respect to which it is desirable to obtain statistical information with a view to ascertaining the social or civil condition of the population.

## DIGESTS OF CENSUS REPORTS

*The Census of Great Britain in 1851; comprising an account of the numbers and distribution of the people, their ages, conjugal condition, occupations and birthplace; with returns of the blind, the deaf-and-dumb, and the inmates of public institutions and an analytical index.* Reprinted, in condensed form, from the official reports and tables. Issued by Authority of the Registrar General. *Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans. London, 1854.*

*Digest of the English Census of 1871.* Compiled from the official returns and edited by James Lewis of the General Register Office. Issued with the sanction of the Registrar General. *Edward Stanford. London, 1873.*

*A Digest of the Results of the Census of England and Wales in 1901; arranged in tabular form, together with an explanatory introduction.* Compiled by William Saunders and produced under the general supervision of Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. *Charles and Edwin Layton, London, 1903.*



~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Please read the Column Headings below and the Instructions and Examples on the back. Then fill up the Schedule carefully in ink.

To be filled up by the Head of the Household or other person making the return.

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF COUNSELLING

Structural  
Engineering  
and  
Construction  
Volume 10 Number 10 December 2005

Principles of Epidemiology, Public Health, and Biostatistics, 3rd edition, Pearson International

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